



THE  
N O R K S  
O F  
H O R A C E,

Translated Literally into  
E N G L I S H P R O S E.

By C. S M A R T, A. M.  
Of P E M B R O K E - C O L L E G E, C A M B R I D G E

The F I F T H E D I T I O N.  
I N T W O V O L U M E S.

V O L. I.

L O N D O N:  
Printed for T. C A R N A N, in St. Paul's Church-Yard.  
M D C C L X X X.





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# XVIII Q 24

## P R E F A C E.

THE following version being the work of a man who has made poetry, perhaps, too much the business of his life, some account of his motives for undertaking it may seem necessary. In the first place, then, there was reason to believe that a thing of this kind, properly executed, would be very useful to those who are desirous of acquiring or recovering a competent knowledge of the Latin tongue. Secondly, the extraordinary success which attempts of this kind have met with, though by men who manifestly did not understand the author any otherwise than through a French medium, and tho' printed in large volumes and sold at a proportionable price, gave sufficient reason for the translator to



hope, that his labour would not be in vain  
I say, *labour*, for genius, if he had any  
pretensions to it, could not have been  
exerted in the work before us.

Though every line is construed almost  
verbatim, yet absolute baldness has been, as  
much as possible, avoided.

The learned reader need not be informed  
that this version was not intended for him ;  
though some of the most eminent of that  
character have condescended to examine the  
manuscript, and given it the sanction of their  
approbation.

With regard to the Latin text, the best  
editions have been diligently consulted ; and  
it is presumed the judicious will find in the  
following sheets some emendations and im-  
provements, which have escaped former edi-  
tors. What errors there may be, either of  
the press or otherwise, will be found, per-  
haps, of such a nature, and so seldom to  
occur, that they may be rather of serv.

by



by giving the young student some opportunities of shewing his sagacity in the discovery of them.

I shall take leave of my reader in the words of an old poet, which are applicable enough to this undertaking :

Dumos inter et aspera  
 Scruposis sequimur vadis  
 Fronte exile negotium  
 Et dignum pueris putes :  
 Aggressis labor arduus  
 Nec tractabile pondus est.  
 Par exanimis æstus est.  
 Ceu sublimia differas  
 Par est judicii mora  
 Pompæ gloria vilis est.

TERENT. MAURUS.

N. B. This work will be particularly useful  
 To such foreign Gentlemen as are already  
 acquainted with the Latin, and are de-  
 sirous of being masters of the English  
 tongue.





*Lectoribus eruditis, præsertim iis, qui in uar's  
literariis operam navant.*

**N**OLUMUS sane cum Fabio Horati  
um in quibusdam interpretari, ideoque  
locos omnes parum castos honestà (uti spera-  
mus) fraude ad verecundiam quodammodo  
revocavimus. Tantum enim abest ut juve-  
nes ab asteriscis (quibus editiones in usum  
Delph. scatent) quo minus quædam legant,  
impediantur, ut potius exinde dingatur,  
imo invitetur eorum curva in pravum curio-  
sitas.





Q. Horatii Flacci

C A R M I N U M

L I B E R I



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Q. HORATII FLACCI  
C A R M I N U M  
L I B E R I.

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C A R M E N I.  
AD CILNIUM MÆCENATEM.

*Alios aliis studiis duci: se lyrici varis gloriam ambire,  
unus Mæcenatis iudicio obtinendam,*

**M**ÆCENAS atavis edite regibus,  
O & præsidium & dulce decus meum!  
Sunt quos curriente pulverem Olympicum  
Collegisse juvat, metaque fervidis  
Evitata rotis, palamque nobilis  
Terrarum dominos evehit \* ad Deos.  
Hunc, si mobilium † turba Quiritium  
Certat tergeminis tollere honoribus;  
Illum, si proprio condidit horreo  
Quidquid de Libycis verritur areis;

10

\* Evehere. Bentl.  
† Nunc, si nobilium



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THE  
FIRST BOOK  
OF THE  
ODES  
OF  
HORACE.

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ODE I.

TO MÆCENAS.

*All men have different attachments: HORACE's taste is for Lyric poetry, for the success of which he depends upon the patronage of MÆCENAS.*

**M**ÆCENAS, descended from royal ancestors,  
O both my protection and my darling honour! There are some whose delight it is to have collected Olympic dust in the chariot race; and whom the goal *nicely* avoided by glowing wheels, and the noble palm, exalts to the Gods—the governors of the world.

This man, if an assembly of the capricious Roman commonalty be bent to raise him to the highest dignities; another, if he hath \* stored up in his own granary whatsoever is swept from the Lybian threshing-

\* *Hath imported vast quantities of corn from Africa.*



Gaudentem patrios findere sarculo  
 Agros, Attalicis conditionibus  
 Nunquam dimoveas, ut trabe Cypria  
 Myrtoum pavidis nautæ secet mare.  
 Luctantem Icaris fluctibus Africum 15  
 Mercator metuens, otium & oppidi  
 Laudat rura sui: mox reficit rates  
 Quassas, indocilis pauperiem pati.  
 Est qui nec veteris pocula Massici,  
 Nec partem solido demere de die 20  
 Spernit, nunc viridi membra sub arbuto  
 Stratus, nunc ad aquæ lene caput sacræ.  
 Multos castra juvant, & lituo tubæ  
 Permistus sonitus, bellaque matribus  
 Detestata. Manet sub Jove frigido 25  
 Venator, teneræ conjugis immemor:  
 Seu visa est catulis cerva fidelibus,  
 Seu rupit teretes Marsus aper plagas.  
 Me \* doctarum edere præmia frontium  
 Dis miscent superis: me gelidum nemus, 30  
 Nympharumque leves cum Satyris chori  
 Sæcernunt populo; si neque tibus  
 Euterpe cohibet, nec Polyhymnia  
 Lesboum refugit tendere barbiton.  
 Quod si me lyricis vatibus inferes, 35  
 Sublimi feriam sidera vertice.

## C A R M E N II.

## A D A U G U S T U M.

*Occasione portentorum, quæ anno ineunte contigerant, Augustum Horatius a deponendo principatu dehortatur.*

**J**AM satis terris nivis atque diræ  
 Grandinis misit Pater, & rubente  
 Dextera sacras jaculatus arces  
 Terruit urbem:

\* Te. Hæc.

Terruit



soors : a *third*, as his delight is to plow his pa rimo-  
 nal fields, you could never tempt him, with all the  
 wealth of Attalus, to become a timorous sailer, and  
 cross the Myrtoan sea in a Cyprian bark. The mer-  
 chant dreading the south-west wind contending with  
 the Icarian waves, commends tranquillity and the ru-  
 rainess of his village : but danger over, and incapable  
 of being taught to bear poverty, he refits his shattered  
 vessel. There is another whose highest goust is in cups  
 of old Maffic, and in breaking the day, one while  
 stretched *at ease* under the green Arbutus, another at  
 the placid head of some sacred stream.

The camp, and the found of the trumpet confused  
 with that of the clarion, and wars detested by mothers,  
 rejoice many.

The huntsman, unmindful of his tender spouse, re-  
 mains in the cold air, whether a hart is held in view  
 by his faithful hounds, or a Marlian boar has broke  
 the circling toils.

Ivy, the reward of learned brows, equals Me (*in  
 happiness*) to the Gods above : the cool grove, and the  
 light dances of Nymphs and Satyrs, distinguish Me  
 from the crowd ; if neither Euterpe with-holds her  
 pipe, nor Polyhymnia disdains to tune the Lesbian  
 lyre. But if you will rank me among the Lyric poets,  
 I shall tow'r to the stars with my exalted head—

You to the noblest heights of fame,  
 Shall raise your poet's deathless name.

## O D E II.

TO AUGUSTUS CÆSAR.

*Horace dissuades Augustus from resigning the empire,  
 on account of the prodigies which happened at the begin-  
 ning of the year.*

ENOUGH of snow and dreadful hail hath Jupiter  
 now sent upon the earth, and having hurled *his  
 thunderbolts* with his red flaming right hand against the  
 sacred towers, he hath terrified the city : he hath ter-  
 rified



Terruit gentes, grave ne rediret  
 Seculum Pyrrhæ nova monstra questæ :  
 Omne cum Proteus pecus egit altos  
     Visere montes ;  
 Piscium & summa genus hæsit ulmo,  
 Nota quæ sedes fuerat \* columbis ;  
 Et superjecto pavidæ natarunt  
     Æquore damæ.  
 Vidimus flavum Tiberim retortis  
 Littore Etrusco violenter undis,  
 Ire dejectum monumenta regis,  
     Templaque Vestæ ;  
 Iliæ dum se nimium querenti  
 Jactat ultorem, vagus & sinistra  
 Labitur ripa, Jove non probante, ux-  
     orius amnis.  
 Audiet cives acuisse ferrum,  
 Quo graves Persæ melius perirent ;  
 Audiet pugnas, vitio parentum  
     Rara juvenus.  
 Quem veret Divum populus ruentis  
 Imperi rebus ? Prece qua fatigent  
 Virgines sanctæ minus audientem  
     Carmina Vestam ?  
 Cui dabit partes scelus expiandi  
 Jupiter ? Tandem venias, precamur,  
 Nube candentes † humeros amictus,  
     Augur Apollo :  
 Sive tu mavis, Erycina ridens,  
 Quam Jocus circumvolat, & Cupido :  
 Sive neglectum genus & nepotes  
     Respicis auctor,  
 Heu, nimis longo satiate ludo !  
 Quem juvat clamor, galeæque leves,  
 Acer & Mauri ‡ peditis cruentum  
     Vultus in hostem :  
 Sive mutata juvenem figura  
 Ales in terris imitaris, almæ

\* Palumbis.      † Candenti.      ‡ Marfi. *Faber.*



ried the nations, lest the grievous age of \* Py rha, complaining of prodigies till then unheard of, should recur, when Proteus drove all his *marine* herd to visit the lofty mountains ; and the f'hy race was entangled in the elm-top, which before was the frequented seat of the doves ; and the timorous deer swam in the overwhelming flood. We have seen the † yellow Tiber, with his waves forced back with violence from the ‡ Tuscan shore, proceed to demolish the monuments of king *Numa*, and the temples of *Vesta* ; while he vaunts himself the avenger of the too disconsolate || *Ilia* ; and the uxorious river, leaving his channel, overflows his left bank §, notwithstanding the disapprobation of *Jupiter*.

Our youth, less numerous by the vices of their fathers, shall hear of the citizens having whetted that sword *against themselves*, with which it had been better that the formidable *Perſians* had fallen ; they shall hear of *actual* engagements. Which of the Gods shall the people invoke to the affairs of the sinking empire ? With what prayer shall the sacred Virgins importune *Vesta*, who is now unattentive to their hymns ? To whom shall *Jupiter* assign the task of expiating our wickedness ? Do thou at length, prophetic *Apollo*, (we pray thee !) come, veiling thy radiant shoulders with a cloud : Or *thou*, if it be more agreeable to thee, smiling *Venus*, about whom hover the Gods of mirth and Love : Or *thou*, if thou regard thy neglected race and descendants, our founder *Mars* to whom clamour and polish'd helmets, and the terrible aspect of the *Moorish* infantry against their bloody enemy, are dear : Or *thou*, fatiated at length with thy sport, alas ! of so long continuance : Or if thou, the winged son of

\* An allusion to the deluge of Deucalion and Pyrrha.

† Troubled.

‡ That is, from the Tuscan sea, into which the Tiber discharges it's waters.

|| *Ilia*, the mother of *Romulus*, was thrown into the Tiber ; from which circumstance the poets call her the wife of that River-God

§ The shore of Rome.



Filius Maiae, patiens vocari  
Cæsaris ultor.

Serus in cœlum redeas ; diuque  
Lætus intersis populo Quirini :  
Neve te nostris vitiis iniquum  
Ocior aura

Tollat. Hic magnos potius triumphos,  
Hic ames dici pater atque princeps :  
Neu finas Medos equitarum inultos,  
Te duce, Cæsar.

### C A R M E N III.

AD NAVEM, qua Virgilius Athenas proficiscens  
vehebatur.

*Virgilio faustam navigationem precatur Horatius, & im-  
piam hominum audaciam insectatur.*

SIC te Diva potens Cypri,  
Sic matres Helenæ, lucida fidera,  
Ventorumque regat pater,  
Obstrictis aliis, præter Iapyga,  
Navis, quæ tibi creditum  
Debes Virgilium ; finibus Atticis  
Reddas incolumem, precor,  
Et ferves animæ dimidium meæ:  
Illi robur & æs triplex  
Circa pectus erat, qui fragilem truci  
Commisit pelago ratem  
Primus, nec timuit præcipitem Africum  
Decertantem Aquilonibus,  
Nec tristes Hyadas, nec rabiem Noti;  
Quo non arbiter Adriæ  
Major, tollere seu ponere vult freta.  
Quem mortis timuit gradum,  
Qui ficcis \* oculis monstra natantia,  
Qui vidit mare turgidum, &  
Infames scopulos Acroceraunia ?

\* Rectis. Bentl.

Fixis. Sanad.

Nequic



gentle Maia, by changing thy figure, personate a \* youth upon earth, submitting to be intitled the avenger of Cæsar. Late may thou return to the skies, and long may thou with pleasure be present to the Roman people; neither may an untimely blast transport thee from us, offended at our crimes. Here may thou rather delight in magnificent triumphs, and to be called father and prince; nor suffer the Parthians with impunity to make incursions, you, O Cæsar, being our general.

## O D E III.

To the S H I P in which VIRGIL was about to sail to ATHENS.

*Horace wishes Virgil a good voyage, and inveighs against the impious boldness of mankind.*

SO may the powerful Cyprian Goddess, so may the bright stars, the † brothers of Helen; and so may the father of the winds, confining all except ‡ Iapyx, direct thee, O ship, who art intrusted with Virgil: my prayer is that thou may land him safe on the Athenian shore, and preserve the half of my soul. Sure oak and threefold brass surrounded his heart who first trusted a frail vessel to the merciless ocean, nor was afraid of the impetuous African *wind* contending with the Northern storms, nor of the mournful Hyades, nor of the rage of the South-west wind, than which there was not a more absolute controller of the Adriatic, to either raise or to assuage its waves at pleasure. What form of death could terrify him who beheld unmoved the rolling monsters of the deep; who beheld unmoved the tempestuous swelling of the sea, and the Acro-ceraunians—infamous rocks.

Our young emperor Augustus.  
 † Castor and Pollux.  
 ‡ A westerly wind.





Nequicquam Deus abscidit  
 Prudens Oceana dissociabili  
 Teras, si tamen impiæ  
 Non tangenda rates transiliunt vada.  
 Audax omnia perpeti 25  
 Gens hæmana ruit per vetitum \* nefas.  
 Audax Iapeti genus  
 Ignem fraude mala gentibus intulit :  
 Post ignem theria domo,  
 Subductum, macies, & nova febrium 30  
 Terris incubuit cohors ;  
 Semotique prius tarda necessitas  
 Lethi corripuit gradum.  
 Expertus vacuum Dædalus æra  
 Pennis non homini datis : 35  
 Perrupit Acheronta Herculeus labor.  
 Nil mortalibus arduum † est.  
 Cælum ipsum petimus stultitia ; neque  
 Per nostrum patimur scelus  
 Iracunda Jovem ponere fulmina. 40

## C A R M E N IV.

## A D S E S T I U M.

*Veris adventu & vitæ brevitæ nos ad hilaritatem invitari.*

**S**OLVITUR acris hiems grata vice veris & Favoni :  
 Trahuntque siccas machinæ carinas :  
 Ac neque jam stabulis gaudet pecus, aut arator igni  
 Nec prata canis albicant pruinis.  
 Jam Cytherea choros ducit Venus, imminente luna :  
 Junctæque Nymphis Gratiæ decentes  
 Alternò terram quatiunt pede ; dum graves Cyclop v  
 Vulcanus ardens urit ‡ officinas.

\* Vetitum &amp; nefas.

† Ardui.

‡ Urget. Scaliger.



In vain hath God in his wisdom divided the countries of the earth by the separating ocean, if notwithstanding profane ships bound over waters which ought not to be violated. The race of man, presumptuous enough to support every thing, rushes on through forbidden wickedness \*. The presumptuous son of Iapetus † by an impious ‡ fraud brought down fire into the world: After fire was *thus* stolen from the celestial mansions, consumption, and a new train of fevers settled upon the earth; and the slow approaching necessity of death, which till now was remote, accelerated its pace. Dædalus essayed the empty air with wings not designed for men: The labour of Hercules broke through Acheron. There is nothing too arduous for mortals to attempt. We aim at heaven itself through folly §; neither do we suffer, by our wickedness, Jupiter to lay aside his revengeful thunderbolts.

## O D E IV.

## TO SESTIUS.

*He exhorts him to pleasure, on the consideration of the approach of spring, and the brevity of life.*

SEVERE winter is relaxed by the agreeable vicissitude of the spring and the Western breeze; and engines haul *from shore* the dry ships. And neither does the cattle any longer delight in the stalls, or the ploughman in the fire-side; nor are the meadows whiten'd by hoary frosts. Now Cytherean Venus leads up the dance by moon-light; and the comely Graces, in conjunction with the Nymphs, shake the ground with alternate feet; while ardent Vulcan inflames the laborious forges of the Cyclops. Now it

\* Or, if with Hemelius and Sanad. we read upon the authority of an ancient MS. vetitum & nefas---breaks thro' all human and

divin laws.

† Prometheus.

‡ Or, unhappy.

§ Alluding to the fable of the giants.



Nunc decet aut viridi nitid m caput impedire myrt ,  
 Aut flore, terræ quem ferunt solutæ. 10  
 Nunc & in umbrosis Fauno decet immolare lucis,  
 Seu polcat agnem, five malit hœdum. (a)  
 Pallida mors æquo pulsat pede pauperum tabernas  
 Regumque tures. beate seſti,  
 Vitæ ſumma brevis ſpem nos vetat inchoare longam  
 Jam te premet nox, fabulæque Manes, 16  
 Et domus exilis Plutonia: quo ſimul mearis,  
 Nec regna vini ſortiere talis,  
 Nec tenerum Lycidam mirabere quo calet juvenus  
 Nunc omnis, & mox virgines tepebunt. 20

## C A R M E N V.

## A D P Y R R H A M.

*Miseros eſſe qui illius amore teneantur: ſe ex eo, tanquam e naufragio, enataſſe.*

**Q**UIS multa gracilis te puer in roſa  
 Perfuſus liquidis urget odoribus  
 Grato, Pyrrha, ſub antro?  
 Cui flavam religas comam,  
 Simplex munditiis? Heu, quoties fidem, 5  
 Mutatoſque Deos flebit, & aſpera  
 Nigris æquora ventis  
 Emirabitur inſolens,  
 Qui nunc fruitur credulus aurea:  
 Qui ſemper vacuam, ſemper amabilem 10  
 Sperat, neſcius auræ  
 Fallacis! Miſeri, quibus  
 Intentata nites. Me tabula facer  
 Votiva paries indicat uvida  
 Suspendiſſe potenti  
 Veſtimenta maris Deo.

(a) Agna---hædo.



is fitting to incircle the shining head \* either with verdant myrtle, or with such flowers as the relaxed earth produces. Now likewise it is fitting to sacrifice to Faunus in the shady groves, whether he demand a lamb, or be more pleased with a kid. Pale death knocks at the cottages of the poor and the palaces of kings with an impartial pace. O happy Sestius, the short sum total of life forbids us to form remote expectations. Presently shall darkness, and the ghosts so much talked of, and the shadowy mansion of Pluto oppress you : where when you shall once arrive, you shall neither decide the dominion of the bottle † by dice, nor shall you admire the tender Lycidas, with whom now all the youth is inflamed, and for whom, e'er long, the ladies will grow warm.

## O D E V.

To P Y R R H A.

*They are miserable who are captivated by her charms: as for his own part, he has escaped from them, as from a shipwreck.*

WHAT dainty youth, bedew'd with liquid perfumes, caresses you, Pyrrha, in some pleasant grotto, 'midst a profusion of roses? For whom do you fillet up your golden hair, unaffectedly delicate? Alas? how frequently shall he deplore your perfidy and the alter'd Gods; and, through inexperience, be amazed at the seas, rough with blackening storms, who now credulous enjoys you all-precious; who hopes you will be always disengaged, always amiable, ignorant of the faithless gale! Wretched are those to whom you untried seem fair! The sacred wall of Neptune's temple demonstrates, by a votive tablet, that I have consecrated dropping garments to the powerful God of the sea.

*The same as nitidi capilli, shining hair. Epif. i. 14. 32.  
The Romans used to cast lots who should be toast-master.*



## C A R M E N VI.

## A D A G R I P P A M.

*Se jocosis versibus natum, bellicis virtutibus cel-  
minime parem esse.*

**S**CRIBERIS Vario fortis, & hostium  
Victor, Mæonii carminis alite, \*  
Quam rem cunque ferox navibus aut equis  
Miles te duce gesserit.

Nos, Agrippa, neque hæc dicere, nec gravem  
Pelidæ stomachum cedere nescii,

Nec cursus duplicis (a) per mare Ulyssæi,  
Nec sævam Pelopis domum

Conamur, tenues grandia : dum pudor,  
Imbellisque lyræ Musa potens vetat  
Laudes egregii Cæsaris, & tuas  
Culpa deterere ingeni.

Quis Martem tunica tectum adamantina  
Digne scripserit ? Aut pulvere Troico  
Nigrum Merionen ? Aut ope Palladis  
Tydiden Superis parem ?

Nos convivia, nos prælia virginum  
Sectis in juvenes unguibus acrium  
Cantamus ; vacui, five quid urimur,  
Non præter solitum leves.

## C A R M E N VII.

## A D M U N A T I U M P L A N C U M

*Tiburtini secessus amœnitatem describit. Proposito  
exemplo hortatur ut vino curas eluat.*

**L**AUDABUNT alii claram Rhodon, aut  
lenen,  
Aut Ephesum, bimarive Corinthi  
Mœnia, vel Baccho Thebas, vel Apolline Delph  
Insignes, aut Thessala Tempe.

\* Æmulo. Aiterbury.

(a) Duplices.



## O D E VI.

To A G R I P P A.

*Horace's genius is fitter for amorous subjects, than to celebrate the exploits of heroes.*

**Y**OU shall be described by Varius, with *all* the flights of the Mæonian verse, as brave and a subduer of *your* enemies whatever achievements your fierce soldiery shall have accomplish'd under your command, either a ship-board, or on horse-back. We humble writers, O Agrippa, neither undertake these high subjects, nor the destructive wrath of inexorable Achilles, nor the voyages of the crafty Ulysses, nor the cruel house of Pelops : While diffidence, and the Muse who presides over the peaceful lyre, forbids me to diminish the praises of illustrious Cæsar, and yours, through defect of genius. Who with sufficient dignity will *ever* describe Mars cover'd with *his* adamantine coat of mail, or Meriones embrown'd with Trojan dust, or the son of Tydeus \* a match for the Gods by the favour of Pallas ? We, *whether* free, whether enamour'd ourselves, with our accustomed levity, sing of banquets ; we of the battles of maids, desperate against young fellows—with pared nails.

## O D E VII.

To M U N A T I U S P L A N C U S.

*He describes the pleasant retreat of Tibur. The poet advises him to drive away care with wine, after the example of Teucer.*

**O**THER poets shall celebrate the famous Rhodes, or Mitylene, or Ephesus, or the walls of Corinth situated between two seas, or Thebes illustrious by the birth of Bacchus, or Delphi by Apollo's Oracle, or the Thessalian Tempe. There are some whose sole

\* Diomedes.



Sunt quibus unum opus est intactæ Palladis urbem (a)  
 Carmine perpetuo celebrare, & 6  
 Undique decerptæ frondi (b) præponere olivam.  
 Plurimus, in Junonis honorem,  
 Aptum dicit equis Argos, ditæque Mycenæ.  
 Me nec tam patiens Lacedæmon, 10  
 Nec tam Larissæ percussit campus opimæ,  
 Quam domus Albunæ resonantis,  
 Et præceps Anio, & Tiburni lucus, & uda  
 Mobilibus pomaria rivis.  
 (c) Albus ut obscuro deterget nubila cœlo 15  
 Sæpe notus, neque parturit imbres  
 Perpetuos: sic tu sapiens finire memento  
 Tristitiam, vitæque labores  
 Molli, Plance, mero; seu te fulgentia signis  
 Castra tenent, seu densa tenebit 20  
 Tiburis umbra tui. Teucer Salamina patremque  
 Cum fugeret, tamen uda Lyæo  
 Tempora populea fertur vinxisse corona,  
 Sic tristes affatus amicos:  
 Quis nos curque feret melior fortuna parente, 25  
 Ibimus, o focii, comitesque.  
 Nil desperandum, Teucro duce, & auspice \* Teucro: †  
 Certus enim promisit Apollo  
 Ambiguam tellure nova Salamina futuram.  
 O fortes, pejoraquæ passæ 30  
 Mecum sæpe viri, nunc vino pellite curas:  
 Cras ingens iterabimus æquor.

(a) Arces. (b) Decerptum fronti. (c) Albus ut; *odæ alter initium.*

\* Obside. *Cunn.*

† Phæbo, *Bentl.*



employment is to chant in endless verse the city of the spotless virgin *goddess* Pallas, and to prefer the olive\* to every other leaf that's gather'd. Many a one, in honour of Juno, celebrates Argos productive of *generous* horses, and rich Mycenæ. Neither patient Lacedæmon so much struck me (*or my fancy*), neither so much did the plain of fertile Larissa, as the house of resounding Albunea †, and the precipitately rapid Anio, and the Tiburnian groves, and the orchards watered by ductile rivulets. As Notus ‡ is often serene, and clears away the clouds from a lowring sky, nor teems with perpetual showers; so do you, O Planctus, wisely remember to put an end to care and the toils of life by mellow wine; whether the camp refulgent with banners possess you, or the dense shade of your own Tibur shall detain you. When Teucer fled from Salamis and his father, he is reported, notwithstanding to have bound his temples, bath'd in wine, with a poplar crown, thus accosting his anxious friends: O associates and companions! we will go wherever fortune, more propitious than a father, shall carry us. Nothing is to be despaired of under Teucer's conduct, and the auspices of Teucer: for the infallible Apollo has promised that a Salamis, in a new land, shall render the name equivocal. O gallant heroes! and often my fellow-sufferers in greater hardships than these, now expel your cares with wine: to-morrow we will revisit the vast ocean.

\* *The favourite tree of Pallas.*

† *His house at Tibur, near the lake of Albunea. Towns or houses situated on rivers, lakes, &c. were called by the antients the towns or houses of those rivers, &c. A great way round the lake of Albunea, the earth sounds hollow under the feet, which probably gave occasion to the epithet resounding, here made use of. See SPENCE'S Polym.*

‡ *Not the South, as it usually render'd, but the South-South-West.*



## C A R M E N VIII.

## A D L Y D I A M.

*Lydiæ exprobat quod juvenem turpi amore implicatum  
se retineat, & ab honestis exercitationibus a voce.*

**L**YDIA, dic, per omnes  
Te Deos oro, Sybarin cur properes amando  
Perdere : cur apricum  
Oderit campum, patiens pulveris atque solis :  
Cur neque militaris 5  
Inter æquales equitet, Gallica nec lupatis  
Temperet ora frænis ?  
Cur timet flavum Tiberim tangere ? cur olivum  
Sanguine viperino  
Cautius vitat ? neque jam livida gestat armis 10  
Brachia, sæpe disco,  
Sæpe trans finem jaculo nobilis expedito ?  
Quid latet, ut marinæ  
Filiū dicunt Thetidis sub lacrymosa Trojæ  
Funera ; ne virilis 15  
Cultus in cædem & Lycias proriperet caterva

## C A R M E N IX.

## A D T H A L I A R C H U M.

*Hortatur ad hiemem hilare transigendam.*

**V**IDES, ut alta stet nive candidum  
Soracte, nec jam sustineant onus  
Sylvæ laborantes, geluque  
Flumina constiterint acuto.  
Dissolve frigus, ligna super foco.  
Large reponens ; atque benignius,  
Deprome quadrimum Sabina,  
O Thaliarche, merum diota.

Permitte



## O D E VIII

To L Y D I A.

*He blames Lydia for engaging Sybaris in dishonourable amours, and making him leave those manly exercises to which he has been accustomed.*

**L**YDIA, I conjure you by all the powers above, to tell me why you are so intent to ruin Sybaris by your amours? Why hates he the sunny plain, *the* so injured to bear the dust and heat? Wherefore doth he neither in military accoutrements appear mounted among his equals\*, nor manage the Gallic steed with bitted reins? Why fears he to touch the yellow Tiber? Why shuns he the oil, *used by Wrestlers*, more cautiously than the blood of vipers? *Wherefore* neither doth he, who hath often acquired so much reputation by the quoit, often by the javelin having cleared the mark, any longer appear with arms all black and blue by martial exercises? Why is he concealed, as they say the son of the Sea Goddess Thetis was just before the mournful funerals of Troy, lest a manly habit should hurry him to slaughter and the Lycian † troops—to the destruction of the Trojan forces.

## O D E IX.

To T H A L I A R C H U S.

**Y**OU see how *the mountain* Soraete stands whiten'd ‡ with deep snow, nor can the labouring woods any longer support the weight, and the rivers stagnate with the sharpness of the frost. Dissolve the cold, liberally piling up billets on the hearth; and draw nigh, O Thaliarchus, the more generous wine, four

\* *Militaris equitet allud-s to the Ludus Trojæ, described Æneid in which youths performed a mock fight on horseback.*

† *Lycians were auxiliaries to the Trojans.*

‡ *As if it were an entire heap of snow.*



Permite Divis cætera ; qui simul  
 Strarere ventos æquore fervido 10  
 Depræliantes, nec cupressi,  
 Nec veteres agitantur orni.  
 Quid sit futurum cras, fuge quærere ; &  
 Quem fors dierum cunque dabit, lucro  
 Appone ; nec dulces amores 15  
 Sperne puer, neque tu choreas,  
 Donec virenti canities abest  
 Morosa. Nunc & Campus, & aræ,  
 Lenesque sub noctem fufurri  
 Composita repetantur hora ; 20  
 Nunc & latentis proditor intimo  
 Gratus puellæ risus ab angulo,  
 Pignusque dereptum lacertis,  
 Aut digito male pertinaci.

## C A R M E N X.

## HYMNUS AD MERCURIUM.

**M**ERCURI, facunde nepos Atlantis,  
 Qui feros cultus hominum recentum  
 Voce formasti catus, & decoræ  
 More palæstræ :  
 Te canam, magni Jovis & Deorum 5  
 Nuncium. curvæque lyræ parentem ;  
 Callidum, quidquid placuit, jocofo  
 Condere furto.  
 Te, boves olim nisi reddidisses  
 Per dolum amotas, puerum minaci 10  
 Voce dum terret, viduus pharetra  
 Risit Apollo.  
 Quin & Atridas, duce te, superbos,  
 Ilio dives Priamus relicto,  
 Theſſalosque ignes & iniqua Trojæ 15  
 Castra fefellit.  
 Tu pias lætis animas reponis  
 Sedibus, virgaque levem coerces  
 Aurea turbam, superis Deorum  
 Gratus, & imis.



years old, out of the Sabine jar. Leave the rest to the Gods, who having once laid the winds warring with the fervid ocean, neither the cypresses, nor the aged ashes, are moved. Avoid inquiring what may happen to-morrow ; and whatever day fortune shall bestow on you, score it up for gain ; nor disdain, being a young fellow, delicious loves, nor dances, as long as ill-natured hoariness keeps off from your blooming age. Now let both the Campus Martius, and the public walks, and soft whispers in the dark, be repeated at the appointed hour : now too the delightful laugh, the betrayer of the skulking damsel from a secret corner, and the token ravish'd from her arms or finger, pretendingly tenacious of it.

## O D E X.

## To MERCURY.

**MERCURY**, thou eloquent grandson of Atlas, who artful form'd the savage manners of the first men, by oratory, and the exercise of the graceful *Pikara*. I will celebrate thee, the messenger of Jupiter and the *other* Gods, and sire of the bending harp ; *thee*, ingenious to conceal whatever you have a mind to, in a jocose theft. While Apollo, in angry voice threaten'd you, *then but* a boy, that unless you had restored the oxen, some time driven away by *your* fraud, he laugh'd *when he found himself* depriv'd of his quiver *also*. Moreover, the wealthy Priam, at his departure from Ilium, under your guidance, deceived the proud sons \* of Atreus, and the Thessalian watchlights, and the camp inveterate against Troy. You place the souls of good men in blissful regions, and compel together the aerial croud with your golden rod, being acceptable both to the supernal and infernal Gods.

\* Agamemnon and Menelaus.



## C A R M E N XI.

AD LEUCONOEN.

**T**U ne quæsieris (scire nefas) quem mihi, quem  
 tibi  
 Finem Dii dederint, Leuconoe; nec Babylonios  
 Tentaris numeros. Ut melius, quidquid erit, pati!  
 Seu plures hiemes, seu tribuit Jupiter ultimam.  
 Quæ nunc oppositis debilitat pumicibus mare 5  
 Tyrrhenum. Sapias, vina liques, & spatio brevi  
 Spem longam refeces: dum loquimur, fugerit invida  
 Ætas: carpe diem, quam minimum credula postero.

## C A R M E N XII.

AD AUGUSTUM.

*Hymnus de laudibus Deorum atque hominum.*

**Q**UEM virum aut heroa lyra vel acri  
 Tinea fumes celebrare, Clio?  
 Quem Deum? cujus recinet jocosa  
 Nomen imago,  
 Aut in umbrosis Heliconis oris, 5  
 Aut super Pindo, gelidove in Hæmo?  
 Unde vocalem temere infecutæ  
 Orpheæ si væ,  
 Arte materna rapidos morantem  
 Fluminum lapsus, celeresque ventos, 10  
 Blandum & auritas fidibus canoris,  
 Ducere quercus.  
 Quid prius dicam solitis Parentis (a)  
 Laudibus; qui res hominum ac Deorum,  
 Qui mare & terras, variisque mundum 15  
 Temperat horis?  
 Unde nil majus generatur ipso,  
 Nec viget quidquam simile, aut secundum:  
 Proximos illi tamen occupavit  
 Pallas honores.

(a) Parentem

Præliis



## O D E XI.

TO LEUCONOE.

**I**NQUIRE not, Leuconoe, ('tis not fitting you should know) how long a term of life the Gods have granted to you or me: neither consult the Chaldean calculations. How much better is it to bear with patience whatever shall happen! Whether Jupiter hath indulged *us* with more winters, or *this be* the last, which now breaks the Etrurian waves against the opposing rocks. Be wise; rack off your wines, and abridge your hopes *proportioned* to the shortness of your life. While we are conversing envious age has been flying; seize the present day, not giving the least credit to the succeeding one.

## O D E XII.

TO AUGUSTUS.

*A hymn in praise of Gods and men.*

**W**HAT man, what hero, O Clio, will you undertake to celebrate on the harp, or the shrill pipe? What God? Whose name shall the sportive echo resound, either in the shady borders of Helicon, or on the top of Pindus, or on the cold Hæmus? Whence the woods follow'd promiscuously the tuneful Orpheus, who by his \* maternal art, retarded the rapid courses of rivers, and the fleet winds; and was so sweet, that he drew the listening oaks with his harmonious strings. But what can I sing prior to the usual praises of the father *of us all*, who governs the affairs of men and Gods; who governs the sea, the earth, and the whole world with *grateful* vicissitudes of seasons? Whence nothing is produced greater than him; nothing springs either like him, or even in a second degree to him: nevertheless Pallas has acquired those honours, which are next after him.

\* Calliope was the mother of Orpheus



Proeliis audax neque te filebo,  
 Liker, & sævis inimica virgo  
 Belluis : nec te, metuende certa  
 Phœbe sagitta.

Dicam & Alciden, pærosque Ledæ ;  
 Hunc equis, illum superare pugnīs  
 Nobilem : quorum simul alba nautis  
 Stella refulsit

Defluit saxi agitated humor ;  
 Concidunt venti , fugiuntque nubes ;  
 Et minax (quod sic (a) voluere) ponto  
 Unda recumbit.

Romulum post hos prius, an quietum  
 Pompili regnum memorem, an superbos  
 Tarquini fasces, dubito, an Catonis  
 Nobile le ham.

Regulum, & Scauros, animæque magnæ  
 Prodigum Faulum, superante Pœno,  
 Gratus insigni referam Camena,  
 Fabriciumque

Hunc, & incomitis Curium capillis  
 Utilem bello tulit, & Camillum  
 Sæva paupertas, & avitus apto  
 Cum lare fundus.

Crescit, occulto velut arbor ævo,  
 Fama Marcelli : micat inter omnes  
 Julium fidus, velut inter ignes  
 Luna minores.

Gentis humanæ pater atque custos,  
 Orte Saturno, tibi cura magni  
 Cæsaris fati data : tu secundo  
 Cæsare regnes.

Ille seu Parthos Latio imminentes  
 Egerit justo domitos triumpho,  
 Sive subiectos orientis oræ  
 Seras & Indos ;

Te minor latum (b) reget æquus orbem ;  
 Tu gravi curru quaties Olympum ;  
 Tu parum castis inimica mittes  
 Fulmina lucis.

(a) Sic Di voluere. *Heinsf. Bentl.* (b) Lætum.



Neither will I pass thee by in silence. O Bacchus, bold in combat; nor thee, O \* virgin, who art an enemy to the savage beasts: nor thee, O Phœbus, formidable for your unerring dart. I will sing also of Hercules, and the † two sons of Leda, the one illustrious for his achievements on horseback, the other on foot; whose benign constellation, as soon as it has shone forth to the sailors, the troubled surge falls down from the rocks, the winds cease, the clouds vanish, and the threatening waves subside in the sea, because it was their will. After these, I am in doubt whom I shall first commemorate, whether Romulus or the peaceful reign of Numa, or the haughty ensigns of Tarquinius ‡ or the glorious death of Cato? I will celebrate, out of gratitude, with the choicest verses, Regulus, and the Scauri and Paulus §, prodigal of his great soul, when Carthage conquer'd, and also Fabricius.

Severe poverty, and an hereditary farm, with a dwelling adapted to it, form'd this hero useful in war, as it did also Curius with his rough locks, and Camillus. The fame of Marcellus increases as a tree &c. in the insensible progress of time. But the Julian constellation shines amongst them all, as the moon amongst the lesser stars. O thou son of Saturn, the author and preserver of the human race, the protection of Cæsar is committed to thy charge by the fates: thou shalt reign supreme with Cæsar for thy second. Whether he shall subdue with a just victory the Parthians making inroads upon Italy, or shall render subject the Seres and Indians on the Eastern coast; he shall rule the wide world with equity, in subordination *only* to thee: thou shalt shake Olympus with thy tremendous car; thou shalt hurl thy hostile thunder-bolts against the polluted groves.

\* Diana. † Castor and Pollux,  
§ Æmilius Paulus.

‡ Tarquinius Priscus.



## C A R M E N XIII.

## A D L Y D I A M.

**C**UM tu, Lydia, Telephi  
 Cervicem roscam, cerea Telephi  
 Laudas brachia, væ, meum  
 Fervens difficili bile tumet jecur.  
 Tunc nec mens mihi, nec color 5  
 Certa sedet manet; humor æ in genas  
 Furtim labitur, arguens  
 Quam lentis penitus macerari ignibus.  
 Uror, seu tibi candidos  
 Turparunt humeros inmodicæ mero 10  
 Rixæ; siue puer furens  
 Impressit memorem dente labris notam.  
 Non, si me satis audias,  
 Speres perpetuum, dulcia barbare  
 Lætentem oscula, quæ Venus 15  
 Quinta (a) parte sui nectaris imbuat.  
 Felices ter, & amplius,  
 Quos irrupta tenet copula; nec malis  
 Divulsus querimoniis,  
 Suprema citius solvet amor dic. 20

## C A R M E N XIV.

**O** Navis, referent in mare te novi  
 Fluctus? ô quid agis? fortiter occupa  
 Portum: nonne vides, ut  
 Nudum remigio latus,  
 Et malus celeri faucibus Africo, 5  
 Antennæque gemant; ac sine funibus  
 Vix durare carinæ  
 Possint imperiosius  
 Æquor? non tibi sunt integra lintea;  
 Non Dii, quos iterum pressa voces malo. 10

(a) Quanta. d. Prædo.

Quamvis



## O D E XIII.

To LYDIA.

*Horace describes his own jealousy.*

O Lydia, when you commend Telephus's rosy neck, and the waxen arms of Telephus, alas! my inflam'd liver swells with bitter choler. At that time, neither is my mind firm, nor does my colour maintain a certain situation\* : and the involuntary tears glide on my cheek, demonstrating with what lingering flames I am inwardly consumed. I am on fire, whether excessive quarrels in *your* cups have stained your fair shoulders ; or whether the youth in his fury, has impress'd with his teeth a memorial *of himself* on your lips. If you'll give due attention to my advice never expect that he will be constant who inhumanly wounds those sweet kisses, which Venus has steep'd in the quintessence of her own nectar. O more than thrice happy are those whom an indissoluble connection binds together, and whose love, undivided by furious complainings, does not separate them sooner than the day of death.

## O D E XIV.

*The poet dissuades the Romans from reviving the civil war. The republic is represented under the allegory of a ship.*

O Ship, shall new waves bear thee back to sea again ? O what are you doing ? Bravely seize the port. Do you not perceive that your sides are destitute of oars, and your mast wounded by the violent south, and your main-yards groan, and your keel can scarce support the impetuosity of the waves, without the help of cordage ? Your sails are not intire ; nei-

\* That is, *my reason is confused, and my colour comes and goes.*



Quamvis Pontica pinus  
 Silvæ filia nobilis,  
 Jactes & genus, & nomen inutile :  
 Nil pictis timidus navita puppibus  
 Fidit, tu, nisi venus 15  
 Debes ludibrium, cave.  
 Nuper sollicitum quæ mihi tædium,  
 Nunc desiderium, curaque non levis,  
 Interfusa nitentes  
 Vites æquora Cycladas. 20

## C A R M E N XV.

*Nerei vaticinium de ruina Trojæ.*

**P**ASTOR cum traheret per freta navibus  
 Idæis Helenam perfidus hospitam ;  
 Ingrato celeres obruit otio  
 Ventos, ut caneret fera  
 Nereus fata. Mala ducis avi domum, 5  
 Quam multe repetet Græcia milite,  
 Conjurata tuas rumpere nuptias,  
 Et regnum Priami vetus.  
 Eheu, quantus equis, quantus adest viris  
 Sudor ! quanta moves funera Dardanæ 10  
 Genti ! jam galeam Pallas & ægida  
 Currusque & rabiem parat.  
 Nequicquam, Veneris præsidio ferox,  
 Pectus cæsariem, grataque feminis  
 Imbelli cithara carmina divides : 15  
 Nequicquam thalamo graves  
 Hastas, & calami spicula Cnossii  
 Vitabis, strepitumque, & celerem sequi  
 Ajacem : tamen, heu, ferus adulteros  
 Crines pulvere collines. 20  
 Non Laertiaden, exitium tuæ (a)  
 Gentis, non Pylum Nestora respicis ?  
 Urgent impavidi te Salaminii  
 Teucerque, & Sthenelus sciens  
 Pugnæ : five opus est imperitare equis 25  
 (a) Excidium t. genti.

Non



ther have you Gods \*, whom you may again invoke in your distress · notwithstanding you are made of the pines or *Fonrus* ; and, being the daughter of an illustrious wood, you boast of your race, and a fame now of no service to you. The timorous sailor has no dependance on a painted stern. Look to yourself, unless you are destined to be the sport of the winds. O thou, that was lately my trouble and fatigue, but who now createst in me tenderness and sollicitude, nay'st thou escape these dangerous seas which flow amongst the shining Cyclades.

## O D E XV.

*Nereus's prophecy of the destruction of Troy.*

**W**HEN the perfidious shepherd (*Paris*) carried off by sea in Trojan ships his hostess Helen, Nereus suppressed the swift winds in an unpleasing calm, that he might sing *to them their dire fates*. With unlu ky omens do you convey home *that woman*, who n Greece shall demand back again with a numerous army, having enter'd into a confederacy to dissolve your nuptials, and the ancient kingdom of Priam. Alas ! what sweat to horses, what to men is just it hand ? What a destruction are you preparing for the Trojan nation ! Even now Pallas is fitting her helmet and her shield, and her chariot and her fury. In vain looking fierce thro' the patronage of Venus, will you comb your hair, and run divisions upon the effeminate harp with songs pleasing *only* to women. In vain will you escape the spears that disturb the nuptial bed, and the poignance of the Cretan dart, and the din *of battle*, and Ajax swift in pursuit. Nevertheless, alas ! the time will come, tho' late, when you shall besmear your adulterous hairs in the dust. Do you not see the son of Laertes, fatal to your nation, and the Pylian Nestor, Salaminian Teucer, Sthenelus skill'd in fight ; or, if there be occasion to manage

\* *The statues of the Gods on the poop are broken off.*



Non auriga piger. Merionem quoque  
Noices, ecce fuit te reperire atrox

Tydides melior patre ;

Quem tu, cervus uti vallis in altera  
Visum parte lupum graminis immemor,  
Sublimi fugies mollis anhelitu,

32

Non hoc pollicitus tuæ.

Iracunda diem proferet Ilio,  
Matronisque Phrygum, classis Achillei.

Post certas hiemes uret Achaicus

34

Ignis Iliacas domos.

## C A R M E N XVI.

*Gratidiam. Tyndaridis matrem Horatius maledicis versibus  
laceraverat. Offensum filiæ animum lenire aggreditur,  
iracundiæ impotentiam maxime causando.*

O Matre pulchra filia pulchrior,  
Quem criminosis cunque voles modum  
Pones iambis ; five flamma,  
Sive mari libet Adriano.

Non Dindymene, non adytis quatit  
Mentem sacerdotum incola Pythius,  
Non Liber æque, non acuta

5

Sic (a) geminant Corybantes æra,  
Tristes ut iræ : quas neque Noricus  
Deterret ensis, nec mare naufragum,  
Nec sævus ignis, nec tremendo  
Jupiter ipse ruens tumultu.

10

Fertur Prometheus addere principi  
Limo coactus (b) particulam undique  
Defectam, & infani leonis

15

Vim stomacho apposuisse nostro.

Iræ Thyesten exitio gravi  
Stravere ; & altis urbibus ultimæ  
Stetere causæ cur perirent

20

Funditus, imprimeretque muris  
Hostile aratrum exercitus insolens.

Compesce mentem. me quoque pectoris

(a) Si. Bentl.

Coactum. Bentl.

Tentavit



horses, an expert charioteer, pursue you with intrepidity. Meriones also shall you experience. Behold! the gallant Hector Tydeus, even a better man than his father, glows to find you out: him, as a stag flies a wolf, which he has seen on the opposite side of the vale, unmindful of his pasture, shall you effeminate fly grievously panting: not such the promises you made your *mistress*. The fleet of the enraged Achilles shall defer for a time that day, which is to be fatal to Troy and the Trojan matrons: but after a certain number of years Grecian fire shall consume the Trojan palaces.

## O D E XVI.

*Horace had lampoon'd Gratidia, the mother of Tyndaris.  
He attempts to appease her offended daughter, chiefly by  
alleging the ungovernableness of passion.*

**C** Daughter, more charming than thy charming mother, put what end you please to those injurious iambicks; either in the flames, or, if you chuse it, in the Adriatic *sea*. Neither Cybele, nor Apollo, nor possessor of the priests, so shakes the breast in his inmost shrines; Bacchus does not do it equally, nor do the Corybantes so redouble their strokes on their sharp-sounding cymbals, as direful anger; which neither the Noric sword can deter, nor the ship-wrecking sea, nor dreadful fire, nor Jupiter himself rushing *from above* in the tremendous tumult of his thunder. It is reported that Prometheus was obliged to add to that original clay, *with which he form'd mankind*, some ingredient taken from every animal, and that he apply'd the vehemence of the raging lion to the human breast. It was rage that destroy'd Thyestes with an horrible perdition; and has been the final cause that lofty cities have been entirely demolished, and that an insciant army has drove the hostile plough-share over their walls. Compose your mind. An ardour of soul  
attack'd



Tentavit in dulci juventa  
 Fervor, & in celeres iambos  
 Misit furentem : nunc ego mitibus  
 Mutare quæro tristia ; dum mihi  
 Fias recantatis amica  
 Opprobriis, animumque reddas.

25

## C A R M E N XVII.

## A D T Y N D A R I D E M.

*Tyndaridi Horatius in Sabina villa certum adversus Cyrum  
 proterviam offert p<sup>r</sup>ifugium.*

**V**ELOX amœnum sæpe Lucretilem  
 Mutat Lycæo Faunus, & igneam  
 Defendit æstatem capellis  
 Usque meis, pluviosque ventos.

Impune tutum per nemus arbutos  
 Quærunt latentes & thyma devixæ  
 Olentis uxores mariti :

5

Nec virides metuunt colubros (a)  
 Nec Martiales hœduleæ lupos ;  
 Utcunque dulci, Tyndari, fistula  
 Valles, & Usticæ cubantis  
 Levia personuere faxes,

10

Dii me tuentur : diis pietas mea  
 Et musa cordi est, hinc tibi copia  
 Manabit ad plenum benigno  
 Ruris honorum opulenta cornu.

15

Hic in reducta valle Caniculæ  
 Vitabis æstus, & fide Teia  
 Dices (b) laborantes in uno  
 Penelopen vitreamque Circen.

20

Hic innocentis pocula Lesbii  
 Duces sub umbra : nec Semeleius  
 Cum Marte confundet Thyoneus  
 Prælia : nec metues protervum  
 Suspecta Cyrum, ne male dispari  
 Incontinentes injiciat manus

25

Et scindat hærentem coronam  
 Crinibus, immeritamque vestem.

(a) Colubras.

(b) Dices.



attack'd me also in blooming youth, and drove me in a rage to the writing of swift-footed iambicks. *But* now I am desirous of exchanging severity for good-nature, provided you'll become my friend, after having recanted my ill language, and restore me your affections.

## O D E XVII.

## TO TYNDARIS.

*Horace invites Tyndaris to a safe retreat from the audaciousness of Cyrus in his Sabine villa.*

**T**HE nimble Faunus often exchanges the Lycæan mountain for the pleasant Lucretilis, and always defends my she-goats from the scorching summer and the rainy winds. The wand'ring wives \* of the unfavory husband seek the hidden strawberry-trees and thyme with security thro' the dangerless grove: nor do the kids dread the green lizards, or the martial wolves, whenever, *my* Tyndaris, the vales and the smooth rocks of the sloping Ustica have resounded with his melodious pipe. The Gods are my protectors. My piety and my muse are agreeable to the Gods. My vales plenty, rich with rural honours, shall flow to you, with her generous horn fill'd to the brim. Here, in a sequester'd vale, shall you avoid the heat of the dog-star; and on your Anacreontic harp shall you sing of Penelope and the frail Circe, striving for one lover: here shall you quaff, under a shade, cups of unintoxicating Lesbian.

Nor shall the raging son of Semele enter the combat with Mars; and unsuspected you shall not fear the insolent Cyrus, lest he should lay his intemperate hands on you, who are by no means a match for him; and should cut the chaplet that is platted in your hair, and your inoffensive garment.

\* *She-Goats.*



## C A R M E N XVIII.

A D V A R U M.

*Miscram esse abstemiorum vitam, ebriosorum misero m.***N**ULLAM, Vare, sacra vite prius severis arborem

Circa mite solum Tiburis, &amp; mœnia Catili.

Siccis omnia nam dura Deus proposuit : neque

Mordaces aliter diffugiunt sollicitudines.

Quis post vina gravem militiam, aut pauperiem crepat (a) ? 5

Quis non te potius, Bacche pater, teque decens Venus ;

At ne quis modici transfiliat munera Liberi,

Centaurea monet cum Lapithis rixa super mero

Debellata ; monet Sithioniis non levis Evius :

Cum fas atque nefas exiguo sine libidinum 10

Discernunt avidi. non ego te, candide Bassareu,

Invitum quatiā ; nec variis obsita frondibus

Sub divum rapiam. fœva tene cum Berecynthio

Cornu tympana, que subsequitur cæcus amor f i,

Et tollens vacuum plus nimio gloria verticem,

Arcanique fides prodiga, perlucidior vitro.

## C A R M E N XIX.

A D G L Y C E R A M.

*Se illius amore uri.***M**ATER fœva Cupidinum,  
Thebanæque jubet me Semeles puer,  
Et lascivia licentia,

Finitis animum reddere amoribus.

Urit me Glyceræ nitor 5

Splendentis Pario marmore purius ;

Urit grata protervitas,

Et vultus nimium lubricus aspici.

In me tota ruens Venus

(a) Increpat.

Cyprian



O D E XVIII.  
T O . V A R U S .

*That miserable is the life of milk-sops, but more so that of drunkards.*

( ) Varus, you can plant no tree preferable to the vine about the mellow soil of Tiber, and the walls of Catilus. For God hath render'd every thing cross to the sober: nor do biting cares disperse any otherwise, *than by the use of wine*. Who, after drinking, ever complains of the hardships of war or poverty? Who does not rather *celebrate* thee, father Bacchus, and thee, O lovely Venus? Nevertheless, the battle of the Centaurs with the Lapithæ, which was fought in their cups, admonishes us not to exceed a moderate use of the gifts of Bacchus. And Bacchus himself admonishes us in his severity to the Thracians, when greedy to satisfy their lusts, they make little distinction between right and wrong. O candid Bacchus. I will not rouse thee against thy will; nor will I bring abroad thy *mysteries which are cover'd with veils*. Cease your direful cymbals, together with your Phrygian horn, whose followers are blind *in love* and arrogance, holding up too high her empty head, and that sort of faith which is communicative of secrets, *and is more transparent than glass*.

O D E XIX.  
T O . G L Y C E R A .

*That he was inflamed with the love of her.*

**T**HE cruel mother of the Cupids, and the son of the Theban Semele, and *my own* lascivious ease, command me to give back my mind to its deserted loves. The splendor of Glycera, shining brighter than the Parian marble, inflames me: her agreeable petulance, and her countenance, too unsteady to be beheld, inflame me. Venus attacking me with her whole



Cyprum deferuit ; nec patitur Scythas,  
Et versis animosum equis

Parthum dicere, nec quæ nihil attineat...  
Hic vivum mihi cespitem, hic

Verbenas, pueri, ponite, thuraque,  
Bimi cum patera meri.

Maestata veniet lenior hostia.

## C A R M E N XX.

### AD MÆCENATEM.

*Mæcenati, qui se Horatio convivam obtulerat, innuit  
poeta deteriore illum vino excipiendum, nisi domo genero-  
rum adtulerit.*

**V**ILE potabis modicis Sabinum  
Cantharis, Græca quod ego ipse testa  
Conditum levi ; datus in theatro

Cum tibi plausus,

Care Mæcenas eques, ut paterni

5

Fluminis ripæ, simul & jocosa

Redderet laudes tibi Vaticani

Montis imago (a).

Cæcubum, & prælo domitam Caleno

Tu bibes uvam : mea nec Falernæ

10

Temperant vites, neque Formiani

Pocula colles.

## C A R M E N XXI.

### IN DIANAM ET APOLLINEM.

**D**IANAM teneræ dicite virgines :  
Intonsum, pueri, dicite Cynthium,  
Latonamque supremo

Dilectam penitus Jovi.

Vos lætam fluviis, & nemorum coma,

5

Quæcunque aut gelido prominet Algido,

Nigris aut Erymanthi

Silvis, aut viridis Cragi :

(a) Subintellige, vocis.



whole force, has quitted Cyprus ; nor suffers me to sing of the Scythians, and the Parthian, furious when his horse is led for flight, nor any subject which is not to my present purpose. Here, slaves, place me a live turf ; here place me the vervains and frankincense, with a flaggon of two-year-old wine. *Glycera* will approach more propitious, after I have sacrificed a victim.

## O D E XX.

TO MÆCENAS.

*The poet intimates to Mæcenas, who had offered himself to be his guest, that he should only treat him with common wine, unless he himself brought better along with him.*

**M**Y dear knight, Mæcenas, you shall drink *at my house* the ignoble Sabine wine in sober cups, which I myself sealed up, in a Græcian cask, stored at that time, when so great an applause was given you in the amphitheatre, that the banks of your family river, together with the chearful echo of the Vatican mountains, return'd your praises. You, *when you are at home*, will drink the Cæcuban, and the juice of that grape, which is squeez'd in the Calerian press: for neither the Falernian vines, nor the Formian hills, season my cups.

## O D E XXI.

ON DIANA and APOLLO.

**Y**E tender virgins, sing Diana ; ye boys, sing Apollo, with his unshorn hair ; and Latona, passionately beloved by the supreme Jupiter. Ye (*virgins*) praise her that rejoices in the rivers, and the thick groves, which project either from the cold Algidos, gloomy woods of Erymanthus, or the green Cragus.



Vos Tempe totidem tollite laudibus,  
 Natalemque, mares, Delon Apollinis,  
 Insignemque pharetra  
 Fraternaue humerum lyra.  
 Hic bellum lacrymorum, hic miseram famem  
 Pestemque, a populo & principe Cæsare, in  
 Perfas atque Britannos  
 Vestra motus aget prece.

t5

## C A R M E N XXII.

## A D A R I S T I U M F U S C U M.

*Se probitatis conscientia et Lalages patrocínio, munitum  
 nihil usquam timere.*

**I**NTEGER vitæ, scelerisque purus  
 Non eget Mauri jaculis, neque arcu,  
 Nec venenatis gravida sagittis,

Fufce, pharetra ;

Sive per Syrtes iter æstuofas,  
 Sive factur'us per inhospitalem  
 Caucasum, vel quæ loca fabulosus  
 Lambit Hydaspes.

Namque me silva lupus in Sabina,  
 Dum meam canto Lalagen, & ultra  
 Terminum curis vagor (a) expeditis,  
 Fugit inermem :

Quale portentum neque militaris  
 Daunia in latis (b) alit esculetis ;  
 Nec Jubæ tellus generat, leonum  
 Arida nutrix.

15

Pone me pigris ubi nulla campis  
 Arbor æstiva recreatur aura ;  
 Quod latus mundi nebulae malusque  
 Jupiter urget :

20

Pone sub curru nimium propinqui  
 Solis, in terra domibus negata ;  
 Dulce ridentem Lalagen amabo,  
 Dulce loquentem.

(a) Expeditus. (b) Daunias latis. Daunius latis. Cuni



Cragus. Ye boys, extol with equal praises Apollo's Delos, and his shoulder adorned with a quiver, and his brother *Mercurio's* lyre. He, prevailed upon by your intercession, shall drive away calamitous war, and miserable famine, and the plague, from the Roman people! and their sovereign Cæsar, to the Persians and the Britons.

## O D E XXII.

TO ARISTIUS FUSCUS.

*That thro' the protection of conscious innocence and Lalage's favour, he never feared any thing.*

**T**HE man of perfect life, and pure from wickedness, O Fuscus, has no occasion for the Moorish javelins nor bow, nor the quiver, loaded with poisoned darts. Whether he is about to make his journey thro' the sultry Syrtes, or the inhospitable Caucasus, or those places which Hydaspes, celebrated in story, washes. For lately, as I was singing my *Lalage*, and wander'd beyond my *usual* bounds, devoid of care, a wolf in the Sabine wood fled from me, tho' I was unarm'd: Such a monster, as neither the warlike Apulia nourishes in its extensive woods, nor the land of Juba the dry nurse of lions, produces. Place me in those barren plains, where no tree is refresh'd by the genial air; at that part of the world which clouds and an inclement atmosphere infest. Place me under the chariot of the sun too near, in a land deprived of habitations; *there* will I love my sweetly smiling, sweetly-speaking Lalage.



## C A R M E N XXIII.

## A D C H L O E N.

*Non esse jam quod viriles complexus, viro matura, extimescat.*

**V**ITAS hinnuleo me similis, Chloë,  
Quærenti pavidam montibus aviis  
Matrem, non sine vano  
Aurarum & filuæ metu.

Nam, seu mobilibus veris (a) inhorruit  
Adventus (b) foliis, seu virides rubum  
Dimovere lacertæ,

5

Et corde & genibus tremit.

Atqui non ego te, tigris ut aspera,  
Gætulusve leo, frangere persequor.

10

Tandem define matrem  
Tempestitiva sequi viro.

## C A R M E N XXIV.

## A D V I R G I L I U M.

*Monet ut Quintilii mortem æquo animo ferat.*

**Q**UIS desiderio sit pudor aut modus  
Tam cari capitis? præcipe lugubres  
Cantus, Melpomene, cui liquidam pater  
Vocem cum cithara dedit.

Ergo Quintilium perpetuus sopor  
Urget? cui Pudor, & justitiæ soror  
Incorrupta Fides, nudaque Veritas,  
Quando ullum invenient parem?

5

Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit;  
Nulli flebilior, quam tibi, Virgili.

10

Tu (c) frustra pius, heu! non ita creditum  
Poscis Quintilium Deos.

Quod (d) si Threicio blandius Orpheo  
Auditam moderere arboribus fidem;

(a) Vepris. (b) Adventum. Bentr. (c) Sed. (d) Quæ.

Non



## O D E XXIII.

To C H L O E.

*That being now marriageable, she had no reason to be frightened at the sight of a man.*

**Y** O U shun me, my Chloe, like a fawn that is seeking it's timorous mother in the pathless mountains, not without a vain dread of the breezes and the thickets : for she trembles both in her heart and knees, whether the arrival of the spring hath become terrible to her by its rustling leaves, or the green lizards have stirred the bush. But I do not follow you like a savage tigress, or a Gætulian lion, to tear you to pieces. Therefore quit your mother, now you are mature for a husband.

## O D E XXIV.

To V I R G I L.

*He admonishes him to bear with patience the death of Quintilius.*

**W** H A T shame or bound can there be to our affection for so dear a person ? O Melpomene, to whom your father has given a melting voice, and the harp, teach me the mournful strains. Does then a perpetual sleep oppress Quintilius ? To whom when will modesty, and uncorrupt faith the sister of justice, and undisguised truth, find any equal ? He dy'd lamented by many good men, but more lamented by none than you, O Virgil. You, *tho'* pious, alas ! in vain demand Quintilius back from the Gods, who did not lend him us on such terms. What, *tho'* you cou'd strik the lyre, listen'd to by the trees, with more sweetness than the Thracian Orpheus, yet the *ble-*  
can



Non (a) vanæ redeat sanguis imagini, 15  
 Quam virga semel horrida  
 Non lenis precibus fata recludere,  
 Nigro compulerit Mercurius greg  
 Durum : sed levius fit patientia,  
 Quidquid corrigere est nefas. 20

## C A R M E N XXV.

A D L Y D I A M

*Insultat ei, quod, jam vetula, vicissim a juvenibus con-*  
*temnatur.*

**P**ARCIUS junctas quatiunt fenestras  
 Ictibus (b) crebris juvenes protervi,  
 Nec tibi somnos adimunt : amatque  
 Janua limen,

Quæ prius multum faciles movebat 5  
 Cardines, audis minus et minus jam,  
 “ Me tuo longas pereunte noctes, (c)  
 “ Lydia, dormis ?”

Invicem mœchos annus arrogantes  
 Flebis in solo levis angiportu, 10  
 Thracio bacchante (d) magis sub inter-  
 lunia vento :

Cum tibi flagrans amor, & libido,  
 Quæ solet matres furiare equorum,  
 Sæviet circa jecur ulcerosum ; 15  
 Non sine questu,

Læta quod pubes edera virenti  
 Gaudeat, pulla magis atque myrto ;  
 Aridas frondes hiemis fodali  
 Dedicet Hebro. (e) 20

## C A R M E N XXVI.

*Se, omni cura solutum ac metu, Lamiæ laudes adornare.*

**M**USIS amicus, tristitiam & metus  
 Tradam protervis in mare Creticum.

(a) Num. (b) Jactibus. (c) Longam pereunte noctem. Bentr.  
 (d) Bacchata. Bentr. (e) Euro. Bentr. Igni. Anon.



can never return to the empty shade, which Mercury, inexorable to reverse the fates, has, with his dreadful Caduceus, once driven to the gloomy throng. This is hard : but every thing becomes more supportable by patience, which it is out of our power to amend.

## O D E XXV.

To L Y D I A.

*He takes occasion to insult her for her former haughtiness, and tells her that she is now grown old, and, in return for her former insolence, forsaken by all the young men.*

**T**HE wanton sparks less violently shake your fasten'd windows with their redoubled raps, do they rob you of your rest ; and your door, which formerly moved much *its* yielding hinges, *now* sticks lovingly to its threshold. Less and less do you now hear *this serenade*, “ My Lydia, do you sleep the live-long night, while I your lover am dying ? ” Now you are an old woman, it will be your turn to bewail the insolence of rakes, when you are neglected in a lonely alley, while the Thracian wind rages at the \* interlunium : when that hot desire and lust, which is wont to render furious the dams of horses, shall rage about your ulcerous liver, not without complaint, that sprightly youth rejoice rather in the verdant ivy and growing myrtle, and dedicate sapless leaves to Hebrus, the companion of winter.

## O D E XXVI.

*That free from all care and anxiety, he celebrates the praises of Lamia.*

**A** Friend to the Muses, I will deliver up grief and fears to the wanton winds, to waft into the Cre-

\* *The intermediate space between new and full moon.*



Portare ventis ; quis sub Arcto  
 Rex gelidæ metuatur oræ,  
 Quid Tiridatem terreat unice 5  
 Securus. o quæ frontibus integris  
 Gaudes, apricos nocte flores,  
 Nocte meo Lamiæ coronam,  
 Pimplea dulcis (a) ; nil fine te mei  
 Profunt (b) honores. hunc fidibus novis, 10  
 Hunc Lesbio sacrare plectro  
 Teque tuasque decet forcres.

## C A R M E N XXVII.

## A D S O D A L E S.

*Rixas inter convivia prorsus intempestivas esse.*

**N**ATIS in usum lætitiæ scyphis  
 Pugnare Thracum est, tollite barbarum  
 Morem, verecundumque Bacchum (c)  
 Sanguineis, prohibete rixis.  
 Vino & lucernis Medus acinaces 5  
 Immane quantum discrepat ! impium  
 Lenite clamorem, sodales,  
 Et cubito remanete presso.  
 Vultis severi me quoque sumere  
 Partem Falerni ? dicat Opuntia 10  
 Frater Megillæ, quo beatus  
 Vulnere qua pereat sagitta.  
 Cessat voluntas ? non alia bibam  
 Mercede, quæ te cunque domat Venus,  
 Non erubescendis adurit 15  
 Ignibus, ingenuoque semper  
 Amore peccas. quidquid naves, age  
 Depone tutis auribus. ah miser,  
 Quanta laboras in Charybdi !  
 Digne puer meliore flamma. 20  
 Quæ saga, quis te solvere Thessalis  
 Magus venenis, quis poterit Deus ?  
 Vix illigatum te triformi  
 Pegafus expediet Chimæra.

(a) Pimplei dulcis. *Bentl. Cunn.* (b) Possunt.  
 cundumque Bacchum. *Bentl.* Verecundique. *Cunn.*

(c) Invere-



tan sea : being singularly careless what kind of a frozen region is dreaded under the pole, or what may give apprehensions to Tiridates. O sweet Muse ! who art delighted with pure fountains, weave together the funny flowers, weave a chaplet for my Lamia. Without thee my praises profit nothing. To render him immortal by new strains, to render him immortal by the Lesbian lyre, becomes both you and your sisters.

## ODE XXVII.

TO his COMPANIONS.

*That it is perfectly unseasonable to wrangle over their liquor.*

**T**O quarrel in your cups, which were joyous purposes, is downright Thracian. Away with the barbarous custom, and protect modest Bacchus from bloody frays. How immensely disagreeable to wine and candles is the sabre of the Medes ! O my companions, repress your horrible vociferations, and rest quietly on bended elbow. Would you have me also take my share of stout Falernian ? Let the brother of Opuntian Megilla then declare with what wound he is happy, with what dart he is dying.—What, do you refuse ?—I will not drink upon any other condition. Whatever kind of passion rules you it scorches you with flames you need not be ashamed of, and you always go a raking after an ingenuous love. Come on, whatever is your case, trust it to faithful ears. Ah, unhappy ! in how great a Charybdis are you struggling, a youth worthy of a better flame ? What witch, what magician with his Thessalian incantations, what deity can free you ? Pegasus himself will scarce deliver you, so intangled, from this three-fold chimæra.



## C A R M E N XXVIII.

*Instituto nautam inter & Archytæ umbram dialogo, Pythagoræcorum hæresin infestatur, & sepulturæ curam commendat.*

**T**E maris & terræ, numeroque carentis arenæ  
 Menforem cohibent, Archyta,  
 Pulveris exigui prope litus parva Matinum  
 Munera: nec quidquam tibi prodest  
 Aerias tentasse domos, animoque rotundum 5  
 Percurrisse polum, morituro.  
 Occidit & Pelopis genitor conviva Deorum,  
 Tithonusque remotus in auras,  
 Iovis arcanis Minos admissus: habentque  
 Tartara Panthoiden, iterum Orco 10  
 Demissum; quamvis, clypeo Trojana refixo  
 Tempora testatus, nihil ultra  
 Nervos atque cutem morti concesserat atræ;  
 Judice te, non fordibus auctor  
 Naturæ verique. sed omnes una manet nox, 15  
 Et calcanda semel via lethi.  
 Dant alios Furiaë torvo spectacula Marti:  
 Exitio est avidum (a) mare nautis:  
 Mistæ fenum ac juvenum densantur funera: nullum  
 Sæva caput Proserpina fugit. 20  
 Me quoque devexi rapidus comes Orionis  
 Illyricis Notus obruit undis.  
 At tu, nauta, vagæ ne parce malignus arenæ  
 Ossibus et capiti inhumato  
 Particulam dare sic, quodcunque minabitur Eurus  
 Fluctibus Hesperiiis, Venusinæ 26  
 Plectantur silvæ, te sospite; multaque merces,  
 Unde potest, tibi defluat æquo  
 Ab Jove, Neptunoque sacri custode Tarenti.  
 Negligis immeritis nocituram

(a) Avidis.



## C D E XXVIII.

*Under the form of a dialogue between a sailor and the ghost of Archytas, he ridicules the opinion of the Pythagoreans, and recommends the care of the burial of the dead.*

**T**HE want of the small present of a little sand near the Mantinian shore confines thee, O Archytas, the surveyor of sea and earth, and the innumerable sand : nor is it of any advantage to you, a mere mortal, to have explored the celestial regions, and to have traversed the round world in your comprehensive imagination. Thus also did the father of Pelops, the guest of the Gods, die ; and Tithonus likewise was translated to the skies, and Minos, *tho'* admiring the secrets of Jupiter ; and the Tartarean regions are possessed of the son of Panthous \*, once more sent down to the receptacle of the dead ; notwithstanding, having retaken his shield from *the temple* he gave evidence of the Trojan times, and that he had given up to gloomy death nothing but his nerves and skin ; and *he is* no inconsiderable judge of truth and nature in your opinion. But one night awaits all, and the road of death must once be travell'd. The furies give up some to the sport of horrible Mars : the sea is destructive to the avaritious sailors : the mingled funerals of young and old are crouded together : not one single person does the cruel Proserpine pass by. The south wind, the tempestuous attendant on the setting Orion, has sunk me also in the Illyrian waves. But do not thou, O sailor, malignantly grudge to give a portion of loose sand to my bones, and unburied head. So whatever the east *wind* shall threaten to the Italian sea, let the Venusinian woods suffer, while you are in safety ; and may a manifold profit, from whatever port it may, come to you by favouring Jove, and Neptune the defender of the consecrated Tarentum. But if you by chance make light of committing a crime, which will

\* Pythagoras.



Postmodo te natis fraudem committere orsan.

Debita jura vicesque superbæ (a)

Te maneant ipsum : precibus non linquar inultis ;

Teque piacula nulla resolvent.

Quanquam festinas, non est mora longa : licebit 35

Injecto ter pulvere curras.

## C A R M E N XXIX.

AD I C C I U M.

*Juvenem e philosopho militem factum irridet.*

I C C I, beatis nunc Arabum invides

Gazis ; & acrem militiam paras

Non ante devictis Sabææ

Regibus ; horribilique Medo

atenas. quæ tibi virginum, 5

Sponso necato, barbara serviet ?

Puer quis ex aula capillis

Ad cyathum statuatur unctis.

Doctus sagittas tendere Sericas

Arcu paterno ? quis neget arduis 10

Pronos relabi posse rivos

Montibus, & Tiberim reverti ;

Cum tu coemptos, undique nobiles

Libros Panæti, Socraticam & domum

Mutare loricis Iberis, 15

Pollicitus meliora, tendis ? (b)

## C A R M E N XXX.

AD V E N E R E M.

*Rogat Venerem Horatius ut domestico Glyceræ sacrifici  
interfit.*

O Venus, regina Cnidi Paphique,

Sperne dilectam Cypron, & vocantis

Thure te multo Glyceræ decoram

Transfer in ædem.

(a) Vicesque superbe. *Passeratius.*  
temnis

(b) Pollicitus mel



be hurtful to your innocent posterity, just laws and contemptuous treatment await you in your turn. I shall not be deserted with fruitless prayers; and no expiations shall atone for you. Tho' you are in a hurry you need not tarry long: after having three times sprinkled the dust over me, you may proceed.

## O D E XXIX.

To I C C I U S

*He banters the young man for leaving his study of philosophy to become a soldier.*

O Iccius, you now covet the opulent treasures of the Arabians, and are making vigorous preparations for a war against the kings of Saba, hitherto unconquered, and are forming chains for the formidable Mede. What barbarian virgin shall be your slave, after you have killed her betrothed husband? What boy from the court shall be made your cup-bearer with his perfumed locks, skill'd to direct the Serican arrows with his father's bow? Who will now deny that it is possible for precipitate rivers to flow back again to the high mountains, and for Tiber to change his course, since you are about to change the noble works of Pannætius, collected from all parts, together with the whole Socratic family, for Iberian armour, after you had given us hopes of better things.

## O D E XXX.

To V E N U S.

*Horace invokes Venus to be present at Glycera's private sacrifice.*

O Venus, queen of Cnidos and Paphos, neglect your favourite Cyprus, and transport yourself into the beautiful temple of Glycera, who is invoking with abundance of frankincense. Let your fervid



Fervidus tecum puer, & solutis  
 Gratiae zonis, properentque Nympha  
 La parum comis line te Juventas,  
 Mercuriusque.

5

## C A R M E N XXXI.

## A D A P O L L I N E M.

*Corporis animique sanitatem cum poescos studio conjunctam,  
 cæteris vitæ bonis antecellere.*

Q U I D dedicatum poscit Apollinem  
 Vates? quid orat, de patera novum  
 Fundens liquorem? non opimas  
 Sardiniae segetes feracis;  
 tuosæ grata Calabriae  
 Armenta; non aurum, aut ebur Indicum;  
 Non rura, quæ Liris quieta  
 Mordet aqua taciturnus amnis.  
 Premant (a) Calena falce, quibus dedit  
 Fortuna vitem: dives (b) & aureis  
 Mercator exsiccat culullis  
 Vina Syra reparata merce,  
 Dis carus ipsis; quippe ter & quater  
 Anno revivens æquor Atlanticum  
 Impune. me pascunt olivæ,  
 Me cichorea, levesque malvæ.  
 Frui paratis & valido mihi,  
 Latoe, dones, &, precor, integra  
 Cum mente; nec turpem sen etiam  
 Degere, nec cithara carentem.

5

10

15

20

(a) Premant Calenem. *Bentl.*

(b) Dives ut aureis.



son hasten along with you, and the graces, with their zones loosed, and the nymphs, and youth disagreeable without you, and Mercury.

# O D E XXXI.

To A P O L L O.

*That a sound state of body and mind, together with a taste for poetry, exceeds all other blessings of life.*

WHAT does the poet beg from the consecrated *shrine* of Phœbus? What does he pray for, while he pours from the flagon the first libation of wine? Not the rich crops of fertile Sardinia: not the goodly flocks of the scorched Calabria: not gold, or Indian ivory: not those countries which the still river Liris eats away with its silent streams. Let those to whom fortune has given the Calenian vineyards, prune them with a hooked knife: and let the wealthy merchant drink out of golden cups, the wines procured by his Syrian merchandize, favour'd by the Gods themselves, for as much as without loss he visits three or four times a year the Atlantic sea. Me olives support, me succories and emollient mallows. O thou son of Latona, grant me to enjoy my acquisitions, and to have my health, together with an unimpaired understanding, I beseech thee; and that I may not lead a dishonourable old age, nor *one* deprived of a taste for music.



## C A R M E N XXII.

AD LYRAM.

*Rogatus seculare carmen scribere, lyram suam precatur  
ratius ut cantus argumento pares sibi suggerat.*

**P**OSCIMUR. (a) Si quid vacui sub umbra  
Lusinus tecum, quod & hunc in annum  
Vivat & plures, age, dic Latinum,  
Barbite, carmen,  
Lesbio primum modulate civi : 5  
Qui ferox bello, tamen inter arma,  
Sive jactatam religarat udo  
Littore navim :  
Liberum, & Musas, Veneremque, & illi 10  
r hærentem puerem canebat,  
Et Lycum nigris oculis nigroque  
Crine decorum.  
O decus Phœbi, & dapibus supremi  
Grata testudo Jovis, o laborum  
Dulce lenimen, mihi (b) cunque salve 15  
Rite vocanti.

## C A R M E N XXXIII.

AD ALBIUM TIBULLUM.

*Solatur eum aliorum exemplo, qui amantes non redamantur.*

**A**LBI, ne doleas plus nimio, memor  
Immitis Glyceræ, neu miserabiles  
Decantes elegos, cur tibi junior  
Læsa præniteat fide.  
Insignem tenui fronte Lycorida 5  
Cyri torret amor : Cyrus in asperam  
Declinat Pholœn : sed prius Appulis  
Jungentur capreæ lupis,  
Quam turpi Pholœ peccet adultero.  
Sic visum Veneri ; cui placet impares 10

(a) Poscimus---vacui sub antro. (b) Mihi, cuique, salve, /



## O D E XXXII

To his LYRE.

*When desired to write a secular ode, Horace invokes his lyre to assist him with strains equal to the subject.*

**W**E are now called upon. If in idle amusement in the shade with you, you have play'd any thing that may live for this year and many, come on, assist me in a *lyric* ode in Latin, my dear lyre,—first tuned in *Greck* by the Lesbian citizen *Alcæus*: who fierce in war, yet amidst arms, or if he had made fast to the watery shore his tossed vessel, sung *Bacchus*, and the *Muses*, and *Venus*, and the boy her ever close attendant, and *Lycus*, lovely for *his* black eyes and jetty locks. O thou ornament of *Apollo*, cithæra, shell, agreeable even at the banquets of supine *Jupiter*! O thou sweet alleviator of *anxious* toils, be propitious to me, whenever I duly invoke thee.

## O D E XXXIII.

To ALBIUS TIBULLUS.

*He endeavours to comfort him by instancing others who were in love without a mutual return.*

**G**RIEVE not too much, my *Albius*, thoughtful of cruel *Glycera*; nor chant your mournful elegies, because, having forfeited her faith, a younger man is more agreeable than you in her eyes. Behold a love for *Cyrus* inflames *Lycoris*, distinguished for her delicate little forehead\*: *Cyrus* follows the rough-spun *Pholoe*; but she-goats shall sooner be united to the *Apulian* wolves, than *Pholoe* shall commit a crime with a base adulterer. Such is the will of *Venus*,

*the ancients thought a small forehead a great beauty, and the ladies imitated it in their dress*



Formas atque animos sub juga aliena  
Sevo mittere cum joco.

Iam me melior cum peteret Venus,  
Grata detinuit compede Myrtale  
Libertina, fretis acric Adriæ  
Curvantis Calabros finus.

15

## C A R M E N XXXIV.

*Ficta Palinodia Deorum providentiam prorsus evertit*

**P**ARCUS Deorum cultor & infrequens,  
Infanientis dum sapientiæ

Consultos erro ; nunc retrorsum

Vela dare, atque iterare cursus

Cogor (a) relictos ; namque Diespiter

--- asco nubila dividens

Plerumque, per purum tonantes

Egit equos volucremque currum ;

Quo bruta tellus, & vaga flumina,

Quo Styx, & invisi horrida Tanari

Sedes, Atlanteusque finis

Concutitur. valet ima summis

Mutare, & (b) insignem attenuat Deus,

Obscura promens : hinc apicem rapax

Fortuna cum stridore acuto

Sustulit ; hic posuisse gaudet.

5

10

## C A R M E N XXXV.

A D F O R T U N A M.

*Pro republica, Augusto, & Romanis exercitibus deprecatur.*

**O** Diva, gratum quæ regis Antium,  
Præfens vel imo tollere de gradu

Mortale corpus, vel superbos

Vertere funeribus triumphos :

(a) Cogor relictos. *Heins* (b) Insignia attenuat.



who delights in cruel sport to subject to *her* brazen yokes persons and tempers ill-suited to each other. A for myself, the slave-born Myrtale, more untractable than the Adriatic sea, that forms the Calabrian gulfs, engled me in a pleasing chain, *at the very time* a ligible love courted my embraces.

## O D E XXXIV

*In a pretended recantation he absolutely overthrows the arguments in favour of the providence of the Gods.*

**I** Was an unfrequent and remiss worshipper of the Gods, while I profess'd the errors of a senseless philosophy ; but now I am obliged to set sail back again, and to renew the course that I had deserted - For Jupiter, who usually cleaves the \* cloud his gleaming lightning, lately drove his thundering horses and rapid chariot thro' the clear serene : at which the sluggish earth, and the wand'ring rivers ; at which Styx, and the horrid seat of detested Tænarus, and the utmost boundary of Atlas was shaken. The Deity is able to make an exchange between the highest and lowest, and diminishes the exalted, by bringing to light the obscure : rapacious fortune, with a shrill whizzing, hath borne off the plume from one head, and delights in having placed, *not fix'd*, it on another.

## O D E XXXV.

## TO FORTUNE.

*He prays for the commonwealth, Augustus, and the Roman armies.*

**O** Goddess, who presidest over beautiful Antium ; thou that art ready to exalt mortal man from the most abject state ; or to convert superb triumphs into

\* It was the opinion of the Epicureans, that thunder was caused by the collision of one cloud against another. But Horace hearing thunder  
 cfs sky gives up their doctrine

funerals.





Te pauper ambit sollicita prece	5
Paris colonus ; te dominam æquoris,	
Quicumque Bythina laceffit	
Carpathium pelagus carina.	
Te Dacus asper, te profugi Scythæ,	
Urbesque, gentesque, & Latium ferox,	
Regumque matres barbarorum, &	
Purpurei metuunt tyranni ;	
Injurioso ne pede proruas	
Stantem columnam ; neu populos frequens	
Ad arma cessantes, ad arma	15
Concitet, imperiumque frangat.	
Te semper anteit (a) sæva necessitas,	
Clavos trabales & cuneos manu	
Gestans athena : nec severus	
Uncus abest, liquidumque plumbum.	20
ves, & albo rara Fides colit	
Velata panno, nec comitem abnegat,	
Utcunque mutata potentes	
Veste domos inimica (b) linqvis.	
At vulgus infidum, & meretrix retro	25
Perjura cedit : diffugiunt cadis	
Cum fæce ficcatis amici,	
Ferre jugum pariter dolosi.	
Serves iturum Cæsarem in ultimos	
Orbis Britannos, & juvenum recens	30
Examen Eois timendum.	
Partibus, Oceanoque rubro.	
Eheu ! cicatricum & sceleris pudet,	
Fratrumque. quid nos dura refugimus	
Ætas ? quid intactum nefasti	35
Liquimus ? unde manum juvenus	
Metu Deorum continuit ? quibus	
Pepercit aris ? o utinam nova	
Incude diffingas (c) retusum in	
Massagetæ Arabasque ferrum.	40

(a) Serva necessitas.  
(c) Defingas recusum.

(b) Inimica vertis. *Bentl.*



funerals. Thee, the poor countryman solicits with his anxious vows; and whosoever ploughs the Carpathian sea with the Bythinian vessel, importunes thee as mistress of the sea. Thee, the rough Dacians; thee, the wandering Scythians, and cities, and nations, the like Latium also, and the mothers of barbarians, and tyrants clad in purple, are in dread of. <sup>per</sup>not with destructive foot, that column which now stands firm, nor let popular tumults rouse those who now rest quiet to arms,—to arms—and break the empire. Inexorable necessity always marches before you, holding in her brazen hand huge \* spikes and wedges, nor is the tormenting hook absent, or the melted lead. Thee, hope reverences and fidelity rare, robed in a white garment; nor does she desert thee, howsoever in wrath thou change thy robe and abandon the houses of the powerful. But the <sup>crowd</sup> croud of *companions*, and the perjur'd harlot draws back: friends, treacherous *in their promises* to bear equally the burden of *adversity*; when casks are exhausted very dregs and all fly off. Preserve thou, Cæsar, who is meditating an expedition against the Britons, the farthest people in the world, and also the new levy of youths to be dreaded by the eastern regions, and the Red-sea. Alas! I am ashamed of the wounds and wickedness *of the public*, and brethren *slain by brethren*. What have we, a hardened age, abhorred? What have we in our impiety left unviolated? From what has our youth restrained their hands out of reverence to the Gods? what altars have they spared? O may you forge a-new our blunted swords on a different anvil against the Messagetæ and Arabians.

\* These were several instruments of punishment and death, which were sculptured in the temple of Fortune at Antium.



## C A R M E N XXXVI.

*Plotio Numidæ faustum ex Hispania reditum gratu*

**E**T thure & fidibus juvat  
 Placare, & vituli sanguine debito  
 Custodes Numidæ Deos :  
 Qui nunc Hesperia fospes ab ultima,  
 Caris multa sodalibus, 5  
 Nulli plura tamen dividit oscula,  
 Quam dulci Lamiaë, memor  
 Actæ non alio rege puertiaë,  
 -que simul togæ.  
 Cressa ne careat pulchra dies nota : 10  
 Neu promptæ modus amphoræ,  
 Neu morem in Salium sit requies pedum.  
 Neu multi Damalis meri  
 Bassum Threicia vincat amyftide :  
 Neu defint epulis rosæ, 15  
 Neu vivax apium, neu breve lilium.  
 Omnes in Damalin putres  
 Deponent oculos : nec Damalis novo  
 Divelletur adultero,  
 Lascivis ederis ambitiosior. 20

## C A R M E N XXXVII.

A D S O D A L E S.

*Ob Cleopatæ mortem lætandum esse.*

**N**UNC est bibendum, nunc pede libero  
 Pulsanda tellus : nunc Saliaribus  
 Ornare pulvinar Deorum  
 Tempus erat dapibus, sodales.

Antehæc



## O D E XXXVI.

*We congratulate Plotius Numida upon his happy return from Spain.*

**T**HIS is a joyful occasion to sacrifice with incense and music, and the votive blood of a heifer to the Gods, the guardians of Numida; who, now returning in safety from the extremest part of Spain, imparts many embraces to his beloved companions, but to none more than his dear Lamia, mindful of his childhood spent under one and the same governor, and of the \* gown, which they changed at the same time. Let not this joyful day be without a † Cretan mark of distinction; let us not spare the jar at hand; nor ‡ Sallian like, let there be any cessation of feet; nor § toping Damalis conquer Bassus in the Thracian || Amystis; nor let there be roses wanting to the banquet, nor the ever-green parsley, nor short-liv'd lily. All the company will fix their dissolving eyes on Damalis; but she, more luxuriant than the wanton ivy, will not be separated from her new lover.

## O D E XXXVII.

*To his COMPANIONS.*

*That they ought to make a rejoicing on account of Cleopatra's death.*

**N**OW, my companions, is the time to carouse, now to beat the ground with a light foot; now is the time that was to deck the couch of the Gods

\* *At the beginning of the seventeenth year, the Roman youth changed the Prætexta, or boy's gown, for the toga virilis, or man's gown.*

† *The Cretans mark'd their lucky days with white, and the reverse with black.*

‡ *Salii: priests of Mars, who made dancing a principal part of their religious worship.*

|| *Amystis, a large Thracian cup, which to exhaust at a breath seem'd a piece of drunken bravery.*

with





Antehac nefas depromere Cæcubum	5
Cellis avitis ; dum Capi olio	
Regina dementes ruinas,	
Funus & imperio parabat,	
Contaminato cum orege turpium	
Morbo virorum, quidlibet impotens	10
Sperare, fortunaque dolci	
Ebria : sed minuit furorem	
Vix una spes navis ab ignibus :	
Mentemque lymphatam Mareotico	
Redegit in veros timores	15
Cæsar. ab Italia volantem	
Remis adurgens, (accipiter velut	
Molles columbas, aut leporem citus	
Venator in campis nivalis	
Æmoniaë) daret ut catenis	20
Fatalis monstrum : quæ generosius	
Perire quærens, nec muliebriter	
Expavit enses, nec latentes	
Classe cita (a) reparavit oras.	
Ausa & (b) jacentem visere regiam	25
Vultu sereno, fortis & asperas	
Tractare serpentes, ut atrum	
Corpore combiberet venenum,	
Deliberata morte ferocior :	
Sævis Liburnis scilicet invidens	30
Privata deduci superbo	
Non humilis mulier triumpho.	

## C A R M E N XXXVIII.

## A D P U E R U M.

*Admonet cœnam sine ambizioso apparatu struat.*

**P**ERSICOS odi, puer, apparatus :  
 Displicent nexæ philyra coronæ ;  
 Mitte sectari, rosa quo locorum  
 Sera moretur.

(a) Penetravit oras. *Bentl.*      (b) Ausa & tacentem.

*Simplic.*



with *sumptuous* Sal an dainties. Before this, it was impious to produce the *old* Cæcuban stored up by our ancestors ; while the queen, with a contaminated gang of creatures, noisome thro' distemper, was preparing giddy destruction for the capitol, and the subversion of the empire, being weak enough to hope for any thing, and intoxicated with the favours of fortune. But scarcely a single ship preserved from the flames abated her fury : and Cæsar reduced her mind, inflamed with Egyptian wine, to real fears, close pursuing her. in her flight from Italy, with his gallies, (as the hawk *pursues* the tender doves, or the nimble hunter the hare in the plains of snowy Æmon) that he might throw into chains this destructive monster *of a woman*, who, seeking a more generous death, neither had an effeminate dread of the sword, nor repair'd with her swift ship to hidden shores. She was able also to look on her palace, lying in ruins, with a countenance unmov'd, and courageous enough to handle exasperated asps \*, that she might imbibe into her body the deadly poison, being more resolved by having premeditated her death ; for she was a woman of such greatness of soul, as to scorn to be carried off in haughty triumph, like a private person, by rough Liburnian tars.

## O D E XXXVIII.

To his S E R V A N T.

*He forewarns him against any extravagant doings at his entertainment.*

**B**OY, I detest the pomp of the Persians ; chaplets, which are woven with the † Philyra, displease me ; by no means hunt *for* the place where the latter rose

\* Plutarch says it was that kind of serpent called an Asp.

† Philyra ; a thin membrane between the bark and the wood of the Tillia, or Linden-tree, which they made use of by way of ribband in their chaplets, &c.





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Simplici myrto nihil allabores

5

Sedulus (*a*) curo : neque te ministrum

Dedecet myrtus, neque me sub arcta

Vite bibentem.

(*a*) Sedulus curæ.

Sedulus cura. *Bentl.*

Q. H O R A.





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abides. It is my particular desire that you make no laborious addition to the plain myrtle ; for myrtle is neither unbecoming you a servant, nor me while I quaff under this mar tling vine.



---

Q HORATII FLACCI  
C A R M I N U M  
L I B E R II.

---

C A R M E N I.  
A D A S I N I U M P O L L I O N E M.

*Hortatur ut, intermissis tragædis, de f. totum scribe idæ  
bellorum civilium & storiæ.*

**M**OTUM ex Metello consule civicum,  
    Bellique causas, & vitia, & modos,  
    Ludumque Fortunæ, gravesque  
    Principum amicitias, & arma  
Nondum expiatis (a) uncta cruoribus,  
Periculosæ plenum opus aleæ  
    Tractas, & incedis per ignes  
    Suppositos cineri doloso.  
Paulum severæ Musa tragædiæ  
Desit theatri : mox, ubi publicas  
    Res ordinâris, grande munus  
    Cecropio repetes cothurno,  
Insigne mœstis præsidium reis,  
Et consulenti, Pollio, curiæ.

(a) Tincta cruoribus.



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THE  
SECOND BOOK  
OF THE  
ODES  
OF  
HORACE.

---

ODE I.

TO ASINIUS POLLIO.

*He entreats him to quit tragedy for the present, that he may apply himself wholly to the history of the civil wars.*

**Y**OU are treating of the civil commotion, which began in the consulship of Metellus, and the causes of the war, and the crimes that were committed, and the measures that were taken, and the sport of fortune, and the pernicious \* confederacy of the chiefs, and arms stained with blood not yet expiated—a work full of hazardous consequence: and you are treading upon fires hid under deceitful ashes. let therefore the muse that presides over severe tragedy be for a while absent from the theatres; shortly, when you shall have regulated the public affairs, you shall resume your great work in the tragic style, O Pollio, you excellent succour to melancholy defendants and a

\* The triumvirate of Octavius, Lepidus, and Antony.



Cui laurus æternos honores	15
Dalmatico peperit triumpho.	
Jam nunc minaci murmure cornuum	
Perstringis aures : jam litui strepunt ;	
Jam fulgor armorum fugaces	
Terret equos, equitumque vultus.	20
Audire (a) magnos jam videor duces	
Non indecoro pulvere sordidos,	
Et cuncta terrarum subacta,	
Præter atrocem animum Catonis.	
Juno, & Deorum quisquis amicior	25
Afris, inulta cesserat impotens	
Tellure, victorum nepotes	
Rettulit inferias Jugurthæ.	
Quis non Latino sanguine pinguior	
Campus sepulcris impia prælia	30
Teſtatur, auditumque Medis	
Hesperiaë sonitum ruinæ ?	
Qui gurgēs, aut quæ flumina lugubris	
Ignara belli ? quod mare Dauniaë	
Non decoloravere cædes ?	35
Quæ caret ora cruore nostro ?	
Sed ne relictis, Mûsa procax, jocis,	
Cææ retractes munera neniaë ;	
Mecum Dionæo sub antro	
Quære modos leviori plectro.	40

## C A R M E N II.

## A D C R I S P U M S A L L U S T I U M.

*Eum, qui bene utatur divitiis, solum divitem ; qui cupiditatibus imperet, solum beatum esse.*

**N**ULLUS argento color est, avaris  
 Abditæ terris inimice lamnæ,  
 Crispe Sallustî. nisi temperato  
 Splendeat usu.  
 Vivet extento Proculeius ævo,  
 Notus in fratres animi paterni :

(a) Videre magnos.

Illum



consulting senate ; *Pollio*, to whom the laurel produced immortal honours in the Dalmatian triumph. By'n now you stun *our* ears with the threatening murmur of horns : now the clarions sound ; now the glitter of arms affright the flying steeds, and dazzles the sight of the riders. Now I seem to see great commanders besmear'd with glorious dust, and the whole earth subdued, except the stubborn soul of Cato. Juno, and every other God, propitious to the Africans, impotently went off, leaving that land unrevenged ; *but soon* offered the descendants of the conquerors as sacrifices to the manes of Jugurtha: What plain, enriched by Latian blood, bears not record, by its *numerous* sepulchres, of our impious battles, and of the sound of the downfall of Italy, heard *even* by the Medes ? What pool ? What rivers are unconscious of our deplorable war ? What sea have not the Caunian slaughters discoloured ? What shore is not stained by our blood ? But do not, rash muse, neglecting your jocose strains, resume the task of Cæan plaintive song, *but rather* seek with me for measures of a lighter style, beneath some love-sequester'd grotto.

## O D E II.

TO CRISPUS SALLUSTIUS.

*That he alone is rich who makes a proper use of his riches ;  
and he alone is happy that can command his passions.*

**O** Crispus Sallustius, thou foe to the bullion that is concealed in the niggard earth \*, there is no lustre in money, unless it derives its splendor from a moderate enjoyment. Proculeius shall live an extended age, conspicuous for fatherly affection to brothers :

\* *Covetously hoarded in the earth.*



Illum (a) aget penna metuente solvi  
Fama superstes.

Latius regnes avidum domando  
Spiritus, quam si Lybiam remoti  
Gadibus jungas, & uterque Pœnus  
Serviat uni. 10

Crescit indulgens sibi dirus hydrops ;  
Nec sitim pellit, nisi causa morbi  
Fugerit venis, & aquosus albo  
Corpore languor. 15

Redditum Cyri folio Phraaten,  
Diffidens plebi, numero beatorum  
Eximit Virtus ; populumque falsis  
Dedocet uti 20

Vocibus : regnum & diadema tutum  
Deferens uni, propriamque laurum,  
Quisquis ingentes oculo irretorto  
Spectat acervos.

### C A R M E N III.

#### AD QUINTUM DELLUM.

*Vitæ felicitatem in mentis æquabilitate & honestis voluptatibus positam esse.*

ÆQUAM memento rebus in arduis  
Servare mentem, non secus (b) in bonis  
Ab insolenti temperatam  
Lætitia, moriture Delli :  
Seu mœstus omni tempore vixeris, 5  
Seu te in remoto gramine per dies  
Festos reclinatum beâris  
Interiore nota Falerni :

Qua pinus ingens albaque populus  
Umbram hospitalem confociare amant 10  
Ramis, et obliquo laborat  
Lympha fugax trepidare rivo ;  
Huc vina, & unguenta, & nimium breves  
Flores amœnæ ferre jube rosæ :

(a) Illum agit penna.

(b) Non secus ac bonis.



Surviving fame shall bear him on an indissoluble wing. You may have a more extensive dominion by controlling a craving disposition, than if you cou'd unite Lybia to the distant Gades, and each of the Carthages were subject to you alone. The direful dropsy increases by self-indulgence, nor extinguishes the thirst, unless the cause of the disorders has departed from the veins, and the watry langour from the pallid body. Virtue, differing from the vulgar, excepts Phraates, *tho'* restored to the throne of Cyrus, from the number of the happy; and corrects the false language of the populace, by conferring the kingdom, and the established diadem, and perpetual laurel, on him alone, whosoever *he is that* views the largest heaps of treasure, without one wishful cast of his eye.

### ODE III.

TO QUINTUS DELLIVS.

*That the happiness of life consists in serenity of mind and virtuous enjoyments.*

**O** Dellius! since you were born to die, be mindful to preserve a temper of mind even in times of difficulty, as well as secured from insolent exultation in prosperity: whether you shall lead a life of continual sadness, or you shall thro' happy days regale yourself with Falernian wine of the richest date, at ease reclined in some glassy retreat, where the lofty pine and hoary poplar delight to interweave their boughs into an hospitable shade, and the clear current with trembling surface purls along in meandering rivulet. Hither order *your slaves* to bring the wine, and the perfumes, and the grateful flowers, of the too transitory rose,  
D 2
while



Dum res, & ætas, and sororum 15  
 Fila trium patiuntur atra.  
 Cedes coemtis saltibus, & domo,  
 Villaque, flavus quam Tiberis lavit,  
 Cedes ; & extructis in altum  
 Divitiis potietur heres. 20  
 Diveſne priſco natus ab Inacho,  
 Nil intereſt, an pauper, & infima  
 De gente, ſub (a) dio moreris,  
 Victima nil miſerantis Orci.  
 Omnes eodem cogimur : omnium 25  
 Verſatur urna, ſerius ocuus,  
 Sors exitura, & nos in æternum  
 Exſilium impoſitura cymbæ.

## C A R M E N IV.

## AD XANTHIAM PHOCEUM.

*Quod ancillam amet, non eſſe cur eum pudeat : multis enim  
 magnis viris idem uſu veniſſe.*

**N**E fit ancillæ tibi amor pudori,  
 Xanthia Phoeu : prius inſolentem  
 Serva Brifeis niveo colore  
 Movit Achillem.  
 Movit Ajacem Telemone natum 5  
 Forma captivæ dominum Tecmeſſæ :  
 Arſit Atrides medio in triumpho  
 Virgine rapta ;  
 Barbaræ poſtquam cecidere turmæ  
 Theſſalo victore, & ademptus Hector 10  
 Tradidit feſſis leviora tolli  
 Pergama Graiis.  
 Neſcias an te generum beati  
 Phyllidis flavæ decorent parentes :  
 Regium certe genus, & Penates 15  
 Moeret iniquos.  
 Crede non illam tibi de ſceleſta  
 Plebe (b) delectam ; neque ſic fidelem,

(a) Sub divo moreris.

(b) Plebe dilectam.



while fortune and age, and the sable threads of the three *fatal* sisters permit you. You must depart from your numerous purchased groves ; from your *stately* house and so, and that *delightful* villa, which the yellow (*sandy*) Tiber washes, you must depart : and an heir shall possess these high-piled riches. It is of no consequence, whether you are the wealthy descendant of the ancient Inachus, or whether poor and of ignoble race you live without a covering from the open air, since you are the victim of merciless Pluto. We are all compell'd to take the same road ; the lot is shaking in the universal urn ; sooner or later it must come forth, and embark us in *Charon's* boat to eternal exile.

## O D E IV.

### TO XANTHIAS PHOCEUS.

*That he had no occasion to be ashamed at being in love with his maid ; for that had been the case with many great men.*

**L**ET not, O Xanthias Phoceus, your passion for your maid put you out of countenance ; before your time, the slave Briseis moved the haughty Achilles, by her fair complexion. The beauty of the captive Tecmessa smote her master the Telamonian Ajax : Agamemnon, in the midst of victory, burned for a ravish'd virgin ; when the barbarian troops fell by the hands of their Thessalian conqueror, and Hector, being taken off, left Troy more liable to be destroy'd by the Grecians. You do not know but the beautiful Phyllis has parents of condition happy *enough* to do honour to you their son-in-law. Certainly she must be of royal race and laments the unpropitiousness of *her* family Gods\*. Be confident she was not selected for you out of the poultry vulgar ; nor that one so true,

\* *Laments the distress of her family.*



Sic lucro averſam potuiſſe naſci

Matre pudenda

20

Brachia, & vultum, teretesque furas

Integer laudo : fuge ſuſpicari,

Cujus octavum trepidavit ætas

Claudere (a) luſtrum.

## C A R M E N V.

*Revocandam eſſe mentem a cupiditate virginis immaturæ.*

**N**ONDUM ſubaſta ferre jugum valet

Cervice, nondum munia comparis

Æquare, nec tauri ruentis

In Venerem olerare pondus :

Circa virentes eſt animus tuæ

5

Campos juvencæ, nunc fluviis gravem

Solantis æſtum, nunc in udo

Ludere cum vitulis ſaliſto

Prægeſtientis. tolle cupidinem

Immitis uvæ : jam tibi lividos

10

Diſtinguet autumnus racemos

Purpureo (b) varius colore.

Jam te ſequetur (currit enim ferox

Ætas ; & illi, quos tibi demſerit,

Apponet annos) jam proterva

15

Fronte petet Lalage maritum :

Dilecta, quantum non Pholoe fugax,

Non Chloris ; albo ſic humero nitens,

Ut pura nocturno renidet

Luna mari, Cnidiuſve Gyges :

20

Quem ſi puellarum infereres choro,

Mire ſagaces falleret hospites

Diſcrimen obſcurum, ſolutis

Crinibus, ambiguoque vultu.

(a) Condere luſtrum.

(b) Varios colore. *Benl.*



so unmercenary, could possibly be born of a mother to be ashamed of. I can commend arms, and face, and well made legs, quite chastely. Be far from being jealous of one, whose age has trembled upon the verge of forty\*.

## O D E V.

*That he ought to recall his affection from the pursuit of a young lady as yet unripe for his addresses.*

**N**OT as yet is she fit to be broken to the yoke ; not as yet is she equal to the duties of a partner, nor can she support the weight of the bull impetuously rushing upon enjoyment. Your heifer's sole inclination is about verdant fields, one while in running streams, abating the grievous heat ; at another, highly delighted to frisk with the steerlings in the moist willow ground. Suppress your appetite for the immature grape ; shortly, variegated autumn shall tinge the livid clusters with a purple hue. Shortly she shall follow you ; for impetuous time runs on, and shall place to her account those years, of which it abridges you : shortly Lalage, with a wanton assurance, shall seek a husband, beloved in a higher degree than the coy Pholoe, or ev'n Chloris ; with a resplendency on her fair shoulder †, like the lustre of the spotless moon upon the nocturnal sea, or even the Cnydian Gyges, whom if you intermix in a company of girls, the undiscernible difference *occasioned* by his flowing locks and equivocal countenance, would wonderfully impose on strangers, tho' of sagacity.

\* To close the eighth lustrum.

† The gay ladies in Rome dressed so as to shew their shoulders.



## C A R M E N VI.

## A D S E P T I M I U M.

*Invitat illum Horatius ad vitam secum ruri degendam.*

**S**EPTIMI Gades aditure mecum, et  
 Cantabrum indoctum juga ferre nostra, et  
 Barbaras Syrtes, ubi Maura semper  
 Æstuat unda :

Tibur Argeo positum colono  
 Sit meæ fedes utinam senectæ ;  
 Sit modus lasso maris, et viarum,  
 Militiæque.

5

Unde si Parcæ prohibent iniquæ,  
 Dulce pellitis ovibus Galefi  
 Flumen. et regnata petam Laconi  
 Rura Phalanto.

10

Ille terrarum mihi præter omnes  
 Angulus ridet ; ubi non Hymetto  
 Mella decedunt, viridique certat  
 Bacca Venafro ;

15

Ver ubi longum, tepidasque præbet  
 Jupiter brumas, & (a) amicus Aulon  
 Fertili (b) Baccho minimum Falernis  
 Invidet uvis.

20

Ille te mecum locus, & beatæ  
 Postulant arces, ibi tu calentem  
 Debita sparges lacryma favillam  
 Vatis amici.

(a) Et apricus Aulon. *Bentl.*

(b) Fertilis Baccho.



## O D E VI.

TO SEPTIMIUS.

*Horace invites him to come and live in the country with him.*

SEPTIMIUS, who art ready to go with me, *even* to Gades, and to the Cantabrian, *still* untaught to bear our (*the Roman*) yoke, and the inhospitable Syrtes, where perpetually boils the Mauritanian wave. O may Tibur, founded by a Grecian colony, be the habitation of my old age ! *There* let there be an end to my fatigues by sea, and land, and war ; from whence, if the cruel fates debar me, I will seek the river of Galesus, delightful for sheep \* cover'd with skins, and the countries reigned over by Lacedemonian Phalantus. That corner of the world smiles in my eye beyond all others ; where the honey yields not to the Hymettian, and the olive rivals the verdant Venafrian : where the temperature of the air † produces a long spring and mild winters, and Aulon, friendly to the fruitful vine ‡, envies not the Falernian grapes. That place, and *those* blest tow'ring hills, solicit you and me : there you shall bedew the glowing ashes of your poetical friend with a tributary tear.

\* *To preserve the delicacy of their fleeces from the inclemency of the weather.*

† *See Jupiter, the climate, or the air thus translated. Ode I. 25, &c.*

‡ *Bacchus, in like manner, here signifies the vine.*



## C A R M E N VII.

## A D P O M P E I U M V A R U M.

*Amicum sibi ac patriæ restitutum gratulatur.*

**O** Sæpe mecum tempus in ultimum  
 Deducte, Bruto militiæ duce,  
 Quis te redonavit Quiritem (a)  
 Diis patriis, Italoque cœlo,  
 Pompei, meorum prime sodalium? 5  
 Cum quo morantem sæpe diem mero  
 Fregi, coronatus nitentes  
 Malobathro Syrio capillos.  
 Tecum Philippos et celerem fugam  
 Sensi, elicta non bene parmula; 10  
 Cum fracta virtus, & minaces  
 Turpe solum tetigere mento.  
 Sed me per hostes Mercurius celer  
 Denso paventem fustulit aere:  
 Te rursus in bellum reforbens 15  
 Unda fretis tulit æstuosis.  
 Ergo obligatam redde Jovi dapem;  
 Longaque fessum militia latus  
 Depone sub lauru mea; nec  
 Parce cadis tibi destinatis. 20  
 Oblivioso levia Massico  
 Ciboria exple: funde capacibus  
 Unguenta de conchis. quis udo  
 Deproperare apio coronas  
 Curatve myrto? quem Venus arbitrum 25  
 Dicet bibendi? non ego sanius  
 Bacchabor Edonis: recepto  
 Dulce mihi furere est amico.

*(a) Redonavit Quiritum. Mervillius.*



## O D E VII.

TO POMPEIUS VARUS.

*He congratulates his friend on his being restored to him and his country.*

O Often reduced with me to the last extremity, in the war which Brutus carried on, who has restored thee, a Roman citizen, to the Gods of thy country, and the Italian air, Pompey, thou first of my companions, with whom I have frequently broken \* the loitering day in drinking, having my hair, shining with the Syrian unguents, crown'd *with flowers* Together with thee did I experience the *battle of Philippi*, and a precipitate flight, having shamefully enough left my shield: when valour itself was broken, and the most daring smote the squalid earth with their faces. But Mercury swift convey'd me away, terrified as I was, in a thick cloud through the midst of the enemy. Thee the reciprocating sea, with its tempestuous waves, bore back again to war. Wherefore render to Jupiter the offering that is due, and deposit your limbs, wearied with a tedious war, under my laurel, and spare not those casks that were reserved for you. Fill up the polished bowls with oblivious Mastic: pour out the *perfumed* ointments from the capacious shells. Who takes care to hasten the chaplets of fresh parsley or myrtle? Whom shall the Venus † pronounce to be toast-master? In wild carouse I will become frantic as the Bacchanalians. 'Tis delightful to me to play the madman on the reception of my friend.

\* To break a day is with us also a common form of expression in many parts of England, for leaving part of the proper business of the day undone.

† The Romans chose their toast-master by casting of dice, and the goddess they named Venus.



## C A R M E N VIII.

A D B A R I N E N.

*Non esse cur ei juranti credatur : formosarum enim perjuria  
a Diis non vindicari.*

**U**LLA si juris tibi pejerati  
Pœna, Barine, nocuisset unquam ;  
Dente si nigro fieres, vel uno

Turpior ungui ;

Crederem : sed tu, simul obligasti

5

Perfidum votis caput, enitescis

Pulchrior multo, juvenumque prodis

Publica cura.

Expedit matris cineres opertos

Fallere, et toto taciturna noctis

10

Signa cum cœlo. gelidaque Divos

Morte carentes.

Ridet hoc, inquam, Venus ipsa ; rident

Simplices Nymphæ ; ferus et Cupido,

Semper ardentes acuens sagittas

15

Cote cruenta.

Adde, quod pubes tibi crescit omnis ;

Servitus crescit nova : nec priores

Impiæ tectum dominæ relinquunt,

Sæpe minati.

20

Te suis matres metuunt juvencis ;

Te senes parci, miseræque nuper

Virgines nuptæ, tua ne retardet

Aura (a) maritos.

## C A R M E N IX.

A D T I T U M V A L G I U M.

*Amicum mœrentem de filii morte consolat.*

**N**ON semper imbres nubibus hispidos  
Manant in agros ; aut mare Caspium

Vexant inæquales proceliæ

Usque ; nec Armeniis in oris,

(a) Cura maritos. Bentl.

Amice



## O D E VIII.

To B A R I N E.

*That her swearing was no reason for his believing her ;  
for the Gods never punished the perjuries of beauties.*

**I**F any punishment, Barine, for your violated oath had ever been of prejudice to you ; if you had become less agreeable by the blackness of a single tooth or nail, I might believe you. But you no sooner have bound your perfidious head with *solemn* vows, but you shine out more charming by far, and come forth the public care of *all* our youth. It is of advantage to you to deceive the buried ashes of your mother, and the silent constellations of the night, together with all heaven, and the immortal Gods. Venus herself, I profess, laughs at this ; the gentle nymphs laugh, and cruel Cupid, who is perpetually sharpening his burning darts on a bloody whetstone. Add *to this*, that all our boys are growing up for you ; a new set of slaves is growing up ; nor do the former ones quit the house of their impious \* mistress, *notwithstanding* they often have threaten'd it. The matrons are in dread of you on account of their young lads ; the thrifty old men are in dread of you : and the girls but just married are in distress, lest your beauty should slacken *the affection* of their husbands.

## O D E IX.

To T I T U S V A L G I U S.

*He comforts his friend grieving for the loss of his son.*

**C**HOW ERS do not perpetually pour down upon sunow'd fields, nor do hurricanes forever harass the Caspian sea ; nor, my friend Valgius, does

\* *As having so often broke her faith.*



Amice Valgi, stat glacies iners  
 Menses per omnes ; aut Aquilonibus  
 Querceta Gargani laborant,  
 Et foliis viduantur orni.

5

Tu semper urges flebilibus modis  
 Myſten ademptum ; nec tibi Veſpero  
 Surgente decedunt amores.

10

Nec rapidum fugiente ſolem.

At non ter ævo functus amabilem  
 Ploravit omnes Antilochum ſenex

15

Annos ; nec impubem parentes  
 Troilon, aut Phrygiæ ſorores  
 Flevere ſemper. define mollium

Tandem querelarum ; et potius nova  
 Cantemus Auguſti trophæa

Cæſaris ; et rigidum Niphaten,  
 Medumque flumen gentibus additum  
 Victis, minores volvere vortices ;

20

Intraque præſcriptum Gelonos  
 Exiguis equitare campis.

## C A R M E N X.

## AD LICINIUM MURENAM.

*Hortatur ut mediocritate contentus æquanimittatem re'ineat.*

**R**ECTIUS vives, Licini, neque altum  
 Semper uigendo ; neque, dum procellas  
 Cautus horrefcis, nimium premendo  
 Litus iniquum.

Auream quiſquis mediocritatem  
 Diligit, tutus caret obſoleti  
 Sordibus tecti, caret invidenda  
 Sobrius auſa.

5

Sæpius ventis agitur ingens  
 Pinus ; et celfæ graviore caſu

10

Decidunt turres ; feriuntque ſummos  
 Fulmina (a) montes.

(a) Fulgura montes.

Sperat



the motionless ~~see~~ remain fixed throughout all the months in the regions of Armenia : or do the Garganian oaks *always* labour under the northerly winds, and the ash trees are not always widow'd of their leaves. *But* you continually pursue Mytes, who is taken from you, with mournful measures : nor do *the effects* of your love *for him* cease at the rising of Vesper, nor when he flies the rapid *approach of the sun*. But the three-aged old man (*Nestor*) did not lament for the amiable Antilochus all the years *of his life* : nor did his parents, or his Trojan sisters perpetually bewail the blooming Troilus. At length *then* desist from your tender complaints ; and rather let us sing the fresh trophies of Augustus Cæsar, and how the frozen Niphates, and the river Medus, added to the vanquish'd nations, roll more humble tides, and the Gelonians ride within a small tract of land, *and pass not the bound prescribed them*.

## O D E X.

To LICINIUS MURENA.

*He advises him to be content with a mean, and to maintain an evenness of temper.*

**O**Licin, us, you will lead a better course of life, by ~~ne~~ *ne* ~~rather~~ always pursuing the main sea, nor while you cautiously are in dread of storms, by pressing too much upon the hazardous shore. Whosoever loves the golden mean is secure from the fordidness of an antique ~~ed~~ cell, and is too prudent to have a palace ~~apose~~ *apose* him to envy. The lofty pine is more frequently agitated with winds, and high towers fall down with a heavier ruin ; and thunderbolts strike the summits of the mountains. A well-provided breast  
hopes



Sperat infestis, metuit fecundis  
 Alteram sortem bene præparatum  
 Pectus. informes hiemes reducit 15  
 Jupiter ; idem  
 Summovet : non, si male nunc, & olim  
 Sic erit : quondam cithara (a) tacentem  
 Suscitât Musam, neque semper arcum  
 Tendit Apollo. 20  
 Rebus angustis animosus atque  
 Fortis appare : sapienter idem  
 Contrahes vento nimium secundo  
 Turgida vela.

## C A R M E N XI.

## AD QUINTIUM HIRPINUM.

*Animum Quintii a publicis privatisque curis ad hilaritatem convertit.*

QUID bellicosus Cantaber, & Scythes,  
 Hirpine Quinti, cogitet, Adria  
 Divisus objecto, remittas  
 Quærere ; nec trepides in usum  
 Poscentis ævi pauca. fugit retro 5  
 Levis juvenas et decor, arida  
 Pellente lascivos amores  
 Canitie, facilemque somnum.  
 Non semper idem floribus est honos  
 Vernis ; neque uno Luna rubens nitet 10  
 Vultu. quid æternis minorem  
 Consiliis animum fatigas ?  
 Cur non sub alta vel platano, vel hac  
 Pinu jacentes sic temere, et rosa  
 Canos odorati capillos,  
 Dum licet, Assyriaque nardo,  
 Potamus uncti ? dissipat Evius  
 Curas edaces. quis puer ocios  
 Restinguet ardentis Falerni  
 Pocula prætereunte lympa ?

(a) Citharæ tacentem.

Qui



hopes in adversity, and fears in prosperity. 'Tis the same Jupiter that brings the hideous winters back, and that takes them away. If it is bad with us now, it shall not be so hereafter. Apollo sometimes rouses the silent lyric muse, nor does he always bend his bow. In narrow circumstances appear in high spirits, and undaunted. In the same manner you will prudently contract your sails, *which are apt to be* too much swollen in a prosperous gale.

## O D E XI.

TO Q U I N T I U S H I R P I N U S.

*He endeavours to divert the mind of Quintius from public and private sollicitudes to a taste for gaiety and enjoyment*

O Quintius Hirpinus, forbear to be inquisitive what the Cantabrian, and the Scythian, divided from us by the interposition of the Adriatic, is meditating; neither be fearfully solicitous for the necessities of life, which requires but a few things. Youth and beauty fly swift away, *while* sapless old age expels the wanton loves and gentle sleep. The same glory does not always remain to the vernal flow'rs, nor does the ruddy noon shine with one *continued* aspect: why, *therefore*, do you fatigue your mind, unequal to eternal projects? Why do we not *rather*, (while it is in our power) thus carelessly reclining under a lofty plane-tree, or the pine, with our hoary locks made fragrant with roses and anointed with Syrian perfume, indulge ourselves with *generous* wine? Bacchus dissipates pressing cares. What slave is at hand here instantly to cool some cups of ardent Falernian in the passing stream.



Quis devium scortum eliciet domo  
 Lyden ? eburna, dic age, cum lyra  
 Maturet, incomtam (a) Lacænæ  
 More comam religata noduni (b).

## C A R M E N XII.

## A D M Æ C E N A T E M.

*Se Licymniæ additum non posse ad graviora argumenta  
 adfurgere.*

**N**OLIS longa feræ bella Numantiæ,  
 Nec dirum (c) Annibalem, nec Siculum marc  
 Poeno purpureum sanguine, mollibus  
 Aptari citharæ modis ;  
 Nec fævos Lapithas, et nimium mero 5  
 Hylæ u.n ; domitosque Herculeæ manu  
 Telluriæ juvenes, unde periculum  
 Fulgens contremuit domus  
 Saturni veteris : tuque pedestribus  
 Dices historiis prælia Cæsaris, 10  
 Mæcenæ, melius, ductaque per vias  
 Regum colla minantium.  
 Me dulces dominæ Musa Licymniæ  
 Cantus, me voluit dicere lucidum  
 Fulgentes oculos, & bene mutuis 15  
 Fidem pectus amoribus :  
 Quam nec ferre pedem dedecuit choris,  
 Nec certare joco, nec dare brachia  
 Ludentem nitidis virginibus, sacro  
 Dianæ celebris die. 20  
 Num tu, quæ tenuit dives Achæmenes,  
 Aut pinguis Phrygiæ Mygdonias opes  
 Permutare velis crine Licymniæ,  
 Plenas aut Arabum domos ?  
 Dum flagrantia (d) detorquet ad oscula 25  
 Cervicem, aut facili fævitia negat.  
 Quæ poscente magis, gaudeat eripi,  
 Interdum rapere occupet.

(a) Incomtum Lacænæ.  
 (c) Nec durum Annibalem.

(b) Religata nodo.  
 (d) Fragrantia.

*Terrentius,*



stream? Who will tempt the vagrant wanton Lyde from her house? See that you bid her hasten with her ivory lyre, not fluying to dress her hair, but being content to have it collected into a *careless* knot, after the Spartan fashion.

## O D E XII.

TO MÆCENAS.

*That he was so given up to Licymnia, that he could not rise to more serious subjects.*

**D**O not insist that the long wars of fierce Numantia, or the formidable Hannibal, or the Sicilian sea, impurpled with Carthaginian blood, should be adapted to the tender lays of the lyre: nor the cruel Lapithæ, nor Hylæus, excessive in wine, and the earth-born youths (*giants*) subdued by Herculean force, from whom the splendid habitation of old Saturn dreaded danger. And you *yourself*, Mæcenas, with more propriety shall recount the battles of Cæsar, and the necks of haughty kings, led *in triumph* thro' the streets, in historical prose. It was the muse's will that I should celebrate the sweet strains of *my* mistress Licymnia, that I should celebrate her bright darting eyes, and her breast, laudably faithful to mutual love; who can with a grace introduce her foot into the dance, or, sportin', contend in raillery, or join arms with the tight virgins on the celebrated Diana's festival. Would you, *Mæcenas*, change one of Licymnia's tresses for all the rich Achæmenes possessed, or the Mygdonian wealth of fertile Phrygia, or *all* the dwellings of the Arabians, replete *with treasures*? *Especially* when she turns her neck *to meet* the ardent kisses, or with a gentle cruelty denies what she wou'd more delight to have *gratified* by the petitioner,—sometimes she eagerly *desires* to snatch *them herself*.



## C A R M E N XIII.

*Diræ in arborem, cujus casu pene fuerat obtritus.*

**I**LLE (a) et nefasto te posuit die,  
Quicumque primum, et sacrilega manu  
Produxit, arbos, in nepotum  
Perniciem, opprobriumque pagi.

Illum et parentis crediderim fui 5  
Fregisse cervicem, et penetralia  
Sparfisse nocturno cruore

Hospitis : ille venena Colcha,  
Et quidquid usquam concipitur nefas,  
Tractavit ; agro qui statuit meo 10  
Te triste lignum, te caducum

In domini caput immerenti.  
Quid quisque vitet, nunquam homini fatis  
Cautum est in horas. navita Bosphorum  
Pœnus perhorrescit, neque ultra 15  
Cæca timet aliunde fata ;

Miles sagittas et celerem (b) fugam  
Parthi ; catenas Parthus et Italum  
Robur : sed improvisa lethi 20  
Vis rapuit rapietque gentes.

Quam pene furvæ regna Proserpinæ,  
Et judicantem vidimus Æacum,  
Sedesque (c) discretas piorum, et  
Æoliis fidibus querentem

Sappho puellis de popularibus ; 25  
Et te sonantem plenius aureo,  
Alcæe, plectro dura navis,  
Dura fugæ mala, dura belli.

Utrumque sacro digna silentio  
Mirantur umbræ dicere : sed magis 30  
Pugnas et exactos tyrannos  
Densum (d) humeris bibet aure vulgus.

(a) Illum et. *Hienf.* Illum o. *Bentl.* (b) Et reducem  
fugam. *Bentl.* (c) Sedesque descriptas piorum. (d) Densum  
humili *Hienf.* Humili. *Bentl.*



## O D E XIII.

*To the tree by the fall of which he had like to have been  
crush'd*

**O** Tree, he planted you in an inauspicious hour ;  
 whoever did it first, and with an impious hand  
 raised you to the destruction of posterity, and the scan-  
 dal of *my* ground. I cou'd believe that he had broke  
 his own father's neck, and stained his most secret  
 apartments with the midnight blood of his gue<sup>n</sup>. He  
 has practis'd the Colc an poisons, and whatever wick-  
 edness is any where conceived, who planted in my  
 field thee. a sorry log ; thee, ready to tumble on the  
 head of thy inoffensive master. What we ought to be  
~~like of~~ <sup>like of</sup> man is sufficiently cautious at all hours.  
 The Carthaginian sailor thoroughly dreads the Bos-  
 phorus ; nor beyond that does he fear his hidden fate  
 from any other quarter. The soldier *dreads* the arrows  
 and exped'ious retreat of the Parthian ; the Par-  
 thian, the chains and force of the Italians : but the  
 unexpected assault of death has carried off, and will  
 carry off the world *in general*. How near was I seeing  
 the dominions of auburn Proserpine, and Æacus sitting  
 in judgment ; the select d mansions also of the pious,  
 and Sappho, complaining on her Æolian lyre, of her  
*own* country damsels ; and thee, O Alcæus, sounding  
 in saller strains on thy golden harp the distresses of the  
 sea, the distresses of exile, and the distresses of war.  
 The ghosts admire them both, while they utter *strains*  
 worthy of religious silence : but the crouded multi-  
 tude <sup>of</sup> pressing shoulders, imbibes, with a more  
 greedy ear, battles and banished tyrants. What won-  
 der ?



Quid mirum ? ubi illis carminibus stupens  
Demittit atras bellua centiceps

Aures, et intorti capillis 35

Eumenidum recreantur angues ?

Quin et Prometheus, et Pelopis parens

Dulci laborum (a) decipitur sono :

Nec curat Orion leones

Aut timidos agitare lyncas. 40

## C A R M E N XIV.

### AD POSTUMUM.

*Nec vitari mortem posse, nec retardari ; divitiis, dum vi-  
vamus, liberaliter utendum*

**E**HEU, fugaces, Postume, Postume,  
Labuntur anni : nec pietas moram

Rugis et instanti senectæ

Afferet, indomitæque morti.

Non, si trecenis, quotquot eunt dies, 5

Amice, places illacrymabilem

Plutona tauris ; qui ter amplum

Geryonen Tityonque tristi

Compescit unda, scilicet omnibus,

Quicumque terræ munere vescimur, 10

Enaviganda ; sive reges,

Sive inopes erimus coloni.

Frustra cruento Marte carebimus,

Fractisque rauci fluctibus Adriæ ;

Frustra per autumnos nocentem 15

Corporibus metuemus Austrum.

Visendus ater flumine languido

Cocytus errans, et Danaï genus

Infame, damnatusque longi

Sisyphus Æolides laboris. 20

Linquenda tellus, et domus, et placens

Uxor : neque harum, quas colis, arborum

Te, præter invisas cupressos,

Ulla brevem dominum sequetur.

(a) Laborem decipitur sono.

Absume



der ? Since the many-headed monster *of hell\**, astonished at those lays, hangs down his fable ears ; and the snakes, entwined in the hair of the furies, are sooth'd. Moreover, Prometheus, and the fire of Pelops, are deluded into an insensibility of their torments by the melodious sound : nor is Orion *any longer* solicitous to harass the lions, or the fearful lynxes.

## O D E XIV.

### T O P O S T U M U S.

*That death can neither be avoided, nor retarded ; and that therefore we ought to make a generous use of riches while we live.*

**A**LAS ! my Postumus, my Postumus, the fleeting years glide on ; nor will piety cause any delay to wrinkles and advancing old age, and insuperable death. You could not, if you were to sacrifice every day three hundred bulls, render propitious pitiless Pluto, who confines the thrice-monstrous Geryon, and Tityos, with the dismal *Stygian* stream, namely *that stream* which is to be passed over by all who are fed upon the munificence of the earth, whether kings or poor hind. In vain shall we be free from sanguinary Mars, and the broken billows of the hoarse Adriatic ; in vain shall we be apprehensive of the South, noxious to *human* bodies in the time of autumn. The black Cocytus, wandering with languid current, and the infamous race of Danaus, and Sisyphus the Son of Æolus, doom'd to eternal toil, much he visited ; your land, and house, and pleasing wife, must be left ! nor shall any of those trees, which you are nursing follow you, their transitory master, except the hated cypresses ;

\* Cerberus.



Absumet hæres Cæcuba dignior  
 Servata centum clavibus, et mero  
 Tinget (a) pavimento superbo,  
 Pontificum potiore cœnis.

15

## C A R M E N XV.

*Antiquorum parsimoniam et frugalitatem recenti luxuri opponit.*

JAM pauca aratro jugera regiæ  
 Moles relinquent : undique latius  
 Extenta visentur Lucrino  
 Stagna lacu ; platanusque cœlebs  
 Evincet ulmos : tum violaria, et  
 Myrtus, et omnis copia narium,  
 Spargent olivæ odorem,  
 Fertilibus domino prioribus.  
 Tum spissa ramis laurea fervida  
 Excludet ictus (b). non ita Romuli  
 Præscriptum et intonsi Catonis  
 Auspiciis, veterumque norma.  
 Privatus illis census erat brevis,  
 Commune magnum : nulla decempedis  
 Metata privatis opacum  
 Porticus excipiebat Arcton :  
 Nec fortuitum spernere cespitem  
 Leges finebant, oppida publico  
 Sumptu jubentes, et Deorum  
 Tempia novo decorare saxo.

5

10

15

20

## C A R M E N XVI.

A D G R O S P H U M.

*Felicitatem coercendis cupiditatibus comparat.*

OTIUM Divos rogat in patenti  
 Prensus (c) Ægæo, simul atra nubes

(a) Tinget pavementum superbum. Pavimentum superbus. Cunn.  
 (b) Excludet æstus. (c) Pressus.



a worthier heir shall consume your Cæcuban wines, now guarded with a hundred keys, and shall lavishly tinge the pavement with noble wine, more exquisite than *what* *graces* pontifical entertainments.

## O D E XV.

*He opposes the antient thriftiness and frugality to the modern luxury and extravagance.*

THE royal edifices will in a short time leave but a few acres for the plough: ponds of wider extent than the Lucrine lake will be every where to be seen; and the barren plane-tree will supplant the elms. Then banks of violets, and myrtle groves, and all the tribe of nêgays shall diffuse their odours in the olive-plantations which were fruitful to their preceding master. Then the dense boughs of the laurel shall exclude the burning beams. It was not so prescribed by the institutes of Romulus, and the stern unshaver and antient custom. Their private revenue was contracted, while that of the community was great. No private men were then possessed of ten-foot galleries, which collect the shady northern breezes; nor did the laws permit them to reject the casual turf for their own huts, tho' at the same time they oblige them to ornament in the most sumptuous manner, with new stone, the buildings of the public, and the temples of the Gods, at a common expence.

## O D E XVI.

TO G R O S P H U S.

*That temperance is obtained by bridling our affections.*

O Grosphus, he that is caught in the wide Ægean sea, when a black tempest hath obscured the  
 VOL. I. E noon,





Condidit Lunam, neque certa fulgent  
Sidera nautis ;

Otium bello furiosa Thrace, 5

Otium Medi pharetra decori,

Grosphæ, non gemmis, neque purpura ve-  
nale, nec auræ.

Non enim gazæ, neque consularis 10

Summovet lictor miseros tumultus

Mentis, et curas laqueata circum

Tecta volantes.

Vivitur parvo bene, cui paternum

Splendet in mensa tenui salinum ;

Nec leves somnos timor aut cupido 15

Sordidus aufert.

Quid brevi fortes jaculamur ævo

Multa ? quid terras alio calentes

Sole mutamus ? patriæ quis exul

Se quoque fugit ? 20

Scandit æratas vitiosa naves

Cura ; nec turmas equitum relinquit,

Ocior cervis, & agente nimbos

Ocior Euro.

Lætus in præsens animus, quod ultra eâ 25

Oderit curare, et amara (a) lento

Temperet risu. nihil est ab omni

Parte beatum.

Abstulit clarum cita mors Achillem :

Longa Tithonum minuit senectus : 30

Et mihi forsar tibi quod negarit (b),

Porriget hora.

Te greges centum, Siculæque circum

Mugiant vaccæ ; tibi tollit hinnitum

Apta quadrigis equa ; te bis Afro 35

Murice tinctæ

Vestiunt lanæ : mihi parva rura, et

Spiritum Graiæ tenuem Camenæ

Parca non mendax dedit, et malignum

Spernere vulgus. 40

(a) Et amara leni. Bentl.

(b) Tibi quod negavit.



moon, and not a star appears for the mariners to regulate their course by, supplicates the Gods for ease ; for ease, Thrace furious in war ; for ease, the Mede with quiver graceful, neither purchasable by jewels, nor by purple, nor by gold. For neither regal treasures, nor the consul's officer can remove the wretched tumults of the mind, nor cares that hover about the splendid cieling*s of the great*. That man lives happily on a little who can view with pleasure the *old-fashioned* family fast-cellar on his frugal board ; neither anxiety nor sordid avarice robs him of gentle sleeps. Why do we, whose vigour is so transitory, aim at many things ? Why do we change *our own* for climates heated by another sun ? Who, ever, by becoming an exile from his country, likewise escaped from himself ? Consuming care boards *even* brazen-beaked ships ; nor does it quit the troops of horsemen, *for* it is more fleet than the flags, more fleet than the storm-driving east wind. A mind that is cheerful in its present *state* will disdain to be solicitous any farther, and can correct the bitters of life with an ingenuous smile. Nothing on earth is completely blest. A premature death carried off the celebrated Achilles : a protracted old age wore down Tithonus ; and time perhaps may extend to me what it shall deny to you. Around you a hundred flocks bleat, and Sicilian heifers low ; for your use the mare, fit for the harness, neighs ; wool, doubly dipt in the African purple dye, cloathes you ; on me unerring fate hath bestowed a small country estate, and a little genius for the Grecian muse\*, and a contempt for the malignity of the vulgar.

\* Horace being the first who brought Lyric poetry to any degree of perfection amongst the Romans.



## C A R M E N XVII.

A D M Æ C E N A T' E M.

*Mæcenatem perpetua febre laborantem consolatur, eiq; se  
negat fore superstitem.*

**C**UR me querelis exanimas tuis?  
 Nec Diis amicum est, nec mihi, te prius  
 Obire, Mæcenas, mearum  
 Grande decus columenque rerum.  
 Ah, te meæ si partem animæ rapit 5  
 Maturior vis, quid moror altera,  
 Nec carus æque, nec superstes  
 Integer? ille dies utramque  
 Ducet ruinam: non ego perfidum  
 Dixi sacramentum: ibimus, ibimus, 10  
 Utcunque præcedes, supremæ n  
 Carpere iter comites parati  
 Me nec Chimære spiritus igneæ,  
 Nec, si refurgat centimanus Gyas (a) 15  
 Divellet unquam: sic potenti  
 Justitiæ placitumque Parcis.  
 Seu Libra, seu me Scorpius aspicit  
 Formidolosus, pars violentior  
 Natalis horæ, seu tyrannus 20  
 Hesperiae Capricornus undæ:  
 Utrumque nostrum incredibili modo  
 Consentit astrum. te Jovis impio  
 Tutela Saturno refulgens  
 Eripuit, volucrisque (b) fati 25  
 Tardavit alas; cum populus frequens  
 Lætum theatri ter crepuit sonum:  
 Me truncus illapsus cerebro  
 Sustulerat, nisi Faunus ictum  
 Dextra levasset, Mercurialium  
 Custos virorum, reddere victimas 30  
 Ædemque votivam memento:  
 Nos humilem feriemus agnam.

(a) Centimanus Gyges.

(b) Volucresque fati.



## O D E XVII.

TO MÆCENAS.

*He comforts Mæcenas labouring under a perpetual fever,  
and denies that he can possibly survive him.*

**W**H<sup>Y</sup> do you kill me with your complaints? 'tis  
neither agreeable to the Gods, nor to me, that  
you should depart first, O Mæcenas, thou grand orna-  
ment and support of my affairs. Alas! if an untimely  
blow hurry away you, a part of my soul, why do I,  
the other moiety remain, my value lost, nor any longer  
whole? That *fatal* day shall bring destruction on us  
both. I have by no means taken a false oath: we will  
go, we will go, whenever you shall lead the way  
prepared to be fellow-travellers in the last journey.  
*As for me*,—neither the breath of the fiery Chimæra  
nor the hundred-headed Gyas, was he to rise again,  
shall ever tear me from you: such is the will of power-  
ful Justice and of the Fates. Whether Libra, or ma-  
lignant Scorpio had the ascendant at my natal hour,  
or Capricorn the tyrant of the western wave, our horo-  
scopes agree in a wonderful manner. Thee the be-  
nign protection of Jupiter, shining with friendly aspect,  
rescued from the baleful influence of impious Saturn\*,  
and retarded the wings of precipitate destiny, at the  
time the crouded people, in resounding applauses,  
thrice hailed you in the theatre: me, the trunk of a  
tree falling upon my skull, would have dispatched, had  
not Faunus †, the protector of men of genius, with  
his right hand warded off the blow. Be you mindful  
to pay the victims and the votive temple; I will sacri-  
fice an humble lamb.

\* In astrology, he is always esteemed unlucky, unless corrected by  
the Trine of Jupiter; and supposed to incline persons born under him to  
vice and wickedness.

† Or Pan.



## C A R M E N XVIII.

*Romanorum luxum et avaritiam insectatur.*

**N**ON ebur, neque aureum  
 Mea renidet in domo lacunar :  
 Non trabes Hymettiae (a)  
 Premunt columnas ultima recisas (b)  
 Africa : neque Attali 5  
 Ignotus heres regiam occupavi :  
 Nec Laconicas mihi  
 Trahunt honestæ purpuras clientæ :  
 At fides, et ingeni  
 Benigna vena est ; pauperemque dives 10  
 Me petit : nihil supra  
 Deos laceſſo, nec potentem alicum  
 Largiora flagito,  
 Satis beatus unicus Sabinis.  
 Truditur dies die, 15  
 Novæque pergunt interire Lunæ :  
 Tu fecanda marmora  
 Locas sub ipsum funus, et sepulcri  
 Immemor, ſtruis domos ;  
 Marisque Baiis obſtrepentis urges 20  
 Summovere litora,  
 Parum locuples continente ripa.  
 Quid, quod uſque proximos  
 Revellis agri terminos, & ultra  
 Limites clientium 25  
 Salis avarus ? pellitur paternus  
 In ſinu ferens Deos  
 Et uxor et vir, ſordidoſque natos.  
 Nulla certior tamen  
 Rapacis Orci (c) fede deſtinata 30  
 Aula divitem manet  
 Herum. quid ultra tendis ? æqua tellus  
 Pauperi recluditur,  
 Regumque pueris : nec ſatelles Orci

(a) Trabes Hymettias. Gale.

(b) Ultima recisæ. Gale.

(c) Orci ſine deſtinata.



## O D E XVIII.

*He inveighs against the Roman luxury and covetousness.*

**N**OR ivory, nor gilded arch, makes a figure in my house : no Hymettian beams rest upon pillars cut out of the extreme parts of Africa ; nor, a pretended heir, have I possessed myself of the palace of Attalus : nor do ladies, *my* dependants, spin Laconian purple for my use. But honour, and a liberal vein of genius, are *mine* and the man of fortune makes his court to me, who am but poor. I importune the Gods no farther, nor do I require of my friend in power any longer enjoyments, sufficiently happy with my Sabine farm alone. Day is driven on by day, and the new means hasten to their wain. You put out marble to be newn, *tho'* with one foot in the grave, and, unmindful of a sepulchre, are building houses ; and are busy to extend the shore of the sea, that beats with violence at Baiæ, not rich enough while restrained to the limits of land. Why is it, that, thro' avarice, you even remove the landmark of your neighbour's ground, and trespass beyond the bounds of your clients ? and wife and husband are turn'd out, bearing in their bosom their household Gods, and their poor-looking children. Nevertheless, no court more certainly awaits its wealthy lord, than the destin'd seat of rapacious Pluto. Why do you go on ? The impartial earth is open to the poor, as well as to the sons of kings ; nor



Callidum Promethea 35  
 Revexit (*a*), auro captus. hic superbum  
 Tantalum atque Tantali  
 Genus coerces : hic levare functum  
 Pauperem laboribus,  
 Vocatus atque non vocatus audit. 40

## C A R M E N XIX.

## In B A C C H U M.

## DITHYRAMEUS.

*Sibi fas esse Bacchi laudes, ut ejus numine pleno & concitato canere.*

**B**ACCHUM in remotis carminibus rupibus  
 V di docentem, (credite, posteri)  
 Nymphasque discentes, & auribus  
 Capripedum Satyrorum acutas.  
 Eyoe ! recenti mens trepidat metu, 1  
 Plenoque Bacchi pectore turbidum  
 Lætatur, eyoe ! parce, Liber,  
 Parce, gravi metuende thyrsos.  
 Fas pervicaces est mihi Thyadas,  
 Vinique fontem, lactis et uberes 10  
 Cantare rivos, atque truncis  
 Lapfa cavis iterare mella :  
 Fas et beatæ conjugis additum  
 Stellis honorem, tectaque Panthei  
 Dissecta non leni (*b*) ruina, 15  
 Thracis et exitium Lycurgi,  
 Tu flectis amnes, tu mare barbarum :  
 Tu separatis uvidus in jugis  
 Nodo coerces viperino  
 Bistonidum sine fraude crines. 20  
 Tu, cum parentis regna per arduum  
 Cohors Gigantum scanderet impia,  
 Rhœcum retorsisti leonis  
 Unguibus, horribilique mala :

(*a*) Revinxit auro captus. (*b*) Non levi ruina :

Quan-



n. the life-guard *ferryman* of hell, bribed with gold, re- onducted the artful Prometheus : he confines proud Tantalus, and the race of Tantalus : he condescends, whether invoked or not, to relieve the poor freed from their labours.

## O D E XIX.

### On B A C C H U S.

#### DITHYRAMBIC, OR DRINKING SONG.

*That it was his duty to celebrate the praises of Bacchus, as being full of, and roused and animated by, his divinity.*

**I** Saw Bacchus (believe it, posterity,) dictating verses amongst the remote rocks, and the nymphs learning them, and the attentive ears of the goat-footed satyrs. \* Evœe ! (*bu za*) my mind trembles with recent dread, and my soul, being replete with Bacchus, has a tumultuous joy. Evœe ! spare me Bacchus, spare me, thou that art formidable for thy dreadful † Thyrsus. It is given me to sing the wanton Bacchanalian priestesses, and the fountain of wine, and rivulets flowing with milk, and to re-iterate the honies distilling from hollow trunks, It is granted me likewise to celebrate the honour added to their constellations by your happy spouse ‡, and the palace of Prometheus, demolished with hideous ruin, and the perdition of Thracian Lycurgus. You command the rivers, you the barbarian sea : you, moist with wine, in selected mountains, bind the hair of your Thracian priestesses with a knot of vipers without hurt. You, when the impious band of giants scaled the realms of father Jupiter, thro' the sky repelled, Rhœcus, with the paws and horrible jaw, of the lion-shape you had assumed. Tho' re-

\* *An interjection used by the priestesses of Bacchus on his festival, which cannot be literally translated*

† *A spear, round the shaft of which ivy and vine leaves were twined.*

‡ *Ariadne.*



Quankquam, choreis aptior et jocis 25  
 Ludoque dictus, non sat idoneus  
 Pugnae ferebaris; sed idem  
 Pacis eras mediufque belli.  
 Te vidit infons Cerberus aureo  
 Cornu decorum, leniter atterens 30  
 Caudam; et recedentis trilingui  
 Ore pedes tetigitque crura.

## C A R M E N XX.

## A D M A E C E N A T E M.

*Æternam sibi ex suis carminibus famam pollicetur.* 5

**N**ON ufitata nec (a) tenui ferar  
 Penna biformis per liquidum æthera  
 Vates; neque in terris morabor  
 Longius; invidiaque maior  
 Urbes relinquam. non ego, pauperum  
 Sanguis parentum, non ego, quem vocas  
 Dilecte, Mæcenas, obibo,  
 Nec Stygia cohibebor unda.  
 Jam jam residunt cruribus asperæ  
 Pelles; et album mutor in alitem 10  
 Superne (b); nascunturque leves  
 Per digitos humerosque plumæ.  
 Jam, Dædaleo ocior (c) Icaro,  
 Visam gementis litora Bosphori,  
 Syrtesque Gætulas, canorus 15  
 Ales, Hyperboreosque campos.  
 Me Colchus, et, qui diffimulat metum  
 Marsæ cohortis, Bacus, et ultimi  
 Noscent Geloni: me peritus  
 Discet Iber, Rhodanique potor. 20  
 Absint inani funere neniae,  
 Luctusque turpes, et querimoniae:  
 Compesce clamorem, ac sepulcri  
 Mitte supervacuos honores.

(a) Non tenui ferar.  
 Icaro. *Bentl.*

(b) Superna.

(c) Dædaleo tutior



puted to be better adapted for dances, and jokes, and play, you were accounted insufficient for fight; yet *it then appeared* you had the same common talent for peace and war. Thee, ornamented with thy golden horn, Cerberus innocently gazeth at, gently wagging his tail, and, with his triple tongue, licked your feet and legs as you returned.

## O D E XX.

To MÆCENAS.

*He promises himself eternal fame from his verses.*

I A two formed poet, will be conveyed thro' the liquid air with no vulgar nor humble wing: nor will I loiter upon earth any longer; and, superior to envy, will I quit cities: Not I, even I, whom *my rivals* stifle the blood of low parents, my dear Mæcenas, shall die: nor will I be restrained by the Stygian wave. At this instant, a roun in settles upon my ancles, and all upwards I am transform'd into a white bird\*, and the downy age arises over my fingers and shoulders. Now, having become a melodious bird, more expeditious than the Dædalean Icarus, I will visit the shores of the murmuring Bosphorus, and the Getulian Syrtes, and the Hyperborean plains. Me, the Colchan, and the Dacian, who pretend not to fear the Marrian cohorts and the remotest Gelonians, shall know: the learned Spaniard shall study, and he that drinks the waters of the Rhone. Let there be no dirges, or shameful lamentation, or bewailings at my only seeming funeral: suppress your crying, and forbear the superfluous honours of a sepulchre.

\* *The poets allegorically represented themselves as transformed into swans.*



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Q. HORATII FLACCI  
C A R M I N U M  
L I B E R     I I I .

---

C A R M E N     I .

*Felicitatem in honoribus ac divitiis positam non esse.*

**O**DI profanum vulgus, et arceo.  
Favete linguis : carmina non prius  
Audita Musarum sacerdos  
Virginibus puerisque canto.

Regum timendorum in proprios greges,  
Reges in ipsos imperium est Jovis,  
Clari Giganteo triumpho,  
Cuncta supercilio moventis.

Est (a) ut viro vir latius ordinet  
Arbusta fulcis ; hic generosior

Descendat in campum petitor ;  
Moribus hic, meliorque fama  
Contendat ; illi turba clientium  
Sit major ; æque lege necessitas

(a) Esto ut viro. *Bentl.*

Sortitur



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T H E  
T H I R D   B O O K  
O F T H E  
O                    D                    E                    S  
O F  
H O R A C E.

---

C D E I.

*What happiness consists not in honours and riches.*

**I** Abominate the uninitiated vulgar, and drive them off. Give a religious attention : I, the priest of the Muses, sing to virgins and boys verses not heard before. The dominion of dread sovereigns is *only* over their own subjects\*, that of Jupiter, glorious for his conquest over the giants, who shakes all nature with his nod, *is* over sovereigns themselves. It happens that one man plants trees, in regular rows, to a greater extent than another : this man comes down into the Campus *Martius* as a candidate of a better family, *while* another vies with him for morals and a better reputation ; a third has a superior number of dependants ; but death, by the impartial law *of nature*

\* *Literally* flocks. Homer is fond of terming kings shepherds of the people. Thus the true God entitles himself the shepherd of his people, and them the sheep of his pasture : the expression therefore is not too low for the pomp of the strophe, agreeable to the charge of a late ingenious editor of our author.



Sortitur insignes et imos :	15
Omne capax movet urna nomen.	
Districtus ensis cui super impia	
Cervice pendet, non Siculæ dapes	
Dulcem elaborabant saporem ;	
Non avium citharæque cantus	20
Somnum reducent. somnus agrestium	
Lenis virorum non humiles domos	
Fastidit, umbrosamque ripam,	
Non Zephyris agitata Tempe.	
Desiderantem quod satis est, neque	25
Tumultuosum sollicitat mare,	
Nec sævus Arcturi cadentis	
Impetus, aut orientis Hædi ;	
Non verberatæ grandine vineæ,	
Fundusque mendax ; arbore nunc aquas	30
Culpante, nunc torrentia agros	
Sidera, nunc hiemes iniquæ	
Contracta pisces æquora sentiunt,	
Jactis in altum molibus : huc frequens	
Cæmenta demittit redemptor	35
Cum famulis, dominusque terræ	
Fastidiosus : sed timor et minæ	
Scandunt eodem quo dominus : neque	
Decedit a rata triremi, et	
Post equitem sedet atra cura.	40
Quod si dolentem nec Phrygius lapis,	
Nec purpurarum fidere clarior	
Delenit usus, nec Falerna	
Vitis, Achæmeniumque costum ;	
Cur invidendis postibus, et novo	45
Sublime ritu moliar atrium ?	
Cur valle permutem Sabina	
Divitias operosiores (a) ?	

(a) Divitias onerosiores. *Bentl.*



is dotted *both* the conspicuous and obscure ; the capacious urn keeps every name in motion. Sicilian dainties will not force a delicious relish \* to that man, over whose anxious neck the naked sword impends : the songs of birds or the lyre will not restore his sleep. Sleep disdains not the humble cottages and shady bank of peasants, he *disdains* not Tempe, fann'd by Zephyrs. Him who desires *but* a competency, neither the tempestuous sea renders anxious, nor the malign violence of Arcturus setting, or of the rising kid ; not his vineyard beaten down with hail, and a deceitful farm, his plantations at one season blaming the rains, at another, *the influence* of the constellations parching the grounds, at another, severe winters *disturb him*. The fishes perceive the seas contracted by the vast foundations that have been laid into the deep ; hither undertakers, with their men, and lords disdain- of the land, send down mortar : but anxiety, and the threats of confusion, ascend by the same way as the possessor, nor does loomy care depart from the brazen-beaked valley, and the mountain behind the horsemen. Seeing then neither the Phrygian marble, nor the use of purple more dazzling than the sun †, nor the Falernian vine, nor the Persian perfume, composes a troubled mind ; why should I set about a lofty edifice with envy-exciting columns, and in the modern taste ? Why should I exchange my Sabine vale for wealth, that is attended with more trouble ?

\* Alluding to the story of Damocles.

† It is presumed that commentators upon this passage might have succeeded better had they remembered Seneca's expression, *clarum mundi finis*, speaking of the sun. The sun, in many languages, is frequently and emphatically termed the star. *Clarior*, here rendered dazzling, refers not all to the colour of purple, but only to the use of it as a badge of dignity and office.



## C A R M E N II.

## AD AMICOS.

*Bellicam fortitudinem, probitatem, et arcani fidem commendat.*

**A**NGUSTAM, amici, pauperiem pati  
 Robustus acri militia puer  
 Condiscat ; et Parthos feroces  
 Vexet eques metuendus hasta ;  
 Vitamque sub dio, et trepidis agat 5  
 In rebus : illum ex mœnibus hosticis  
 Matrona bellantis tyranni  
 Prospiciens, et adulta virgo  
 Suspiret Eheu ! ne rudis agminum  
 Sponsus accessat regius asperum 10  
 Tactu leonem, quem cruenta  
 Per medias rapit ira cædes  
 Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori :  
 Mors et fugacem persequitur (a) virum ;  
 Nec parcit imbellis juventæ 15  
 Poplitibus, timidoque tergo.  
 Virtus, repulsæ (b) nescia fordidiæ,  
 Intaminatis fulget honoribus ;  
 Nec sumit aut ponit secures  
 Arbitrio popularis auræ. 20  
 Virtus, recludent immertis mori  
 Cœlum, negata tenta iter via ;  
 Cœtusque vulgares, et udam  
 Spernit humum fugiente penna.  
 Est et fidei tuta silentio 25  
 Merces : vetabo, qui Cereris sacrum  
 Vulgarit arcanae, sub iisdem  
 Sit trabibus, fragilemque mecum  
 Solvat phaselum sæpe Diespiter  
 Neglectus incesto addidit integrum : 30  
 Raro antecedentem scelestum  
 Deferuit pede pœna clauo.

(a) Fugacem persequitur virum. Consequitur virum. *Benl.*

(b) Nescia fordidiæ, incontam natis fulget.



## O D E II.

To his F R I E N D S.

*He praises military bravery, probity, and fidelity in the keeping of a secret.*

**L**ET the robust youth, my friends, learn to endure pinching want in the active exercise of arms, and and an expert horseman, dreadful for his spear, let him harrafs the fierce Parthians ; and let him lead a life exposed to the open air, and in a familiarity with dangers. Him, the consort and marriageable virgin-daughter of some warring tyrant, viewing from the hostile walls, may sigh—alas ! lest the royal husband, unacquainted with the state of the battle, shou'd provoke by a touch this terrible lion, whom rage hurries thro' the midst of slaughter\*. It is sweet and glorious to die for one's country : death even pursues the man that flies from him : no one can spare the *trembling* knees of effeminated youth, nor the coward back. Virtue, unknowing of base repul†, shines with immaculate honours ; nor does she assume or lay aside the ensigns of dignity, at the *capricious* veering of popular air. Virtue throwing open heaven to those who deserve not to die, directs her progress thro' paths of difficulty, and spurns with a rapid wing groveling crouds, and the slabby earth. There is likewise a sure reward for faithful silence. I will prohibit that man, who shall divulge the sacred rites of ‡ mysterious Ceres, from being under the same roof with me, or from setting sail with me in the same precarious vessel : for Jupiter, when he is slighted, often joins a good man *in the same fate* with a bad one. It is seldom that punishment, tho' lame of foot, hath failed to overtake a villain.

\* Which he spreads wherever he goes.

† Virtue, as independent of factions and parties, can suffer no diminution of its native honours by popular caprice. Cato's virtues are here supposed to be alluded to, and how did they

Thro' the dark cloud of ills that cover'd him,

Break out, and burn with more triumphant brightness !

‡ The Eleusinian mysteries, so named from Eleusis, in Attica, where they were celebrated.



## C A R M E N III.

*Augustum, ne sedem imperii Trojam transferat, clam dehortatur.*

**J**USTUM, et tenacem propositi virum,  
 Non civium ardor prava jubentium,  
 Non vultus instantis tyranni  
     Mente quatit solida, neque Auster  
 Dux inquieti turbidæ Adriæ, 5  
 Nec fulminantis magna Jovis manus :  
     Si fractus illabatur orbis,  
     Impavidum ferient ruinæ.  
 Hac arte Pollux. et vagus Hercules  
 Innixus, (a) arces attigit igneas : 10  
     Quos inter Augustus recumbens  
     Purpureo bibit ore nectar.  
 Hac te merentem, Bacche pat. tuæ  
 Vexere tigres, indocili jugum  
     Collo trahentes : hac Quirinus 5  
     Martis (b) equis Acheronta fugit ;  
 Gratum elocuta consiliantibus  
 Junone Divis : Ilion, Ilion  
     Fatalis incestusque iudex,  
     Et mulier peregrina vertit 20  
 In pulverem, ex quo destituit Deos  
 Mercede pacta Leomedon, mihi  
     Castæque damnatum (c) Minervæ,  
     Cum populo et duce fraudulento.  
 Jam nec Lacænæ splendet adulteræ 25  
 Famosus hospes ; nec Priami domus  
     Perjura pugnaces Achivos  
     Hectoreis opibus refringit ;  
 Nostrique ductum seditionibus  
 Bellum refedit. protinus et graves 30  
     Iras, et invisum nepotem,  
     Troica quem peperit sacerdos,

(a) Innisus, arces attigit. Ennisus arces. Bentr. (b) Paris equis. Barthius. (c) Damnata Minervæ. Bentr.



## O D E III.

*He privately dissuades Augustus from any thoughts of transferring the seat of empire to Troy.*

**N**OT the rage of the people pressing to hurtful measures, not the aspect of a threatening tyrant, can shake from his settled purpose the man that is just and determined in his resolution ; nor can the south-wind, that tumultuous ruler of the restless Adriatic, nor can the mighty hand of thundering Jupiter : if a crushed world should fall in upon him, the ruins would strike him undismay'd. By this means Pollux, by this the wandering Hercules, arrived at the starry citadels : amor ſu whom Augustus hath not taken his place, and quaffs n ſtar with impurpled lips. Thee, O rather Bacchus, meritorious for this *virtue*, thy tyger carried, drawing the yoke with indocile neck ; by this Romulus escaped Acheron (*death*) on the horses of Mars. Juno ſpoke what the Gods in *full* council approved : “ Troy, Troy, a fatal and lewd judge\*, and a foreign woman †, have reduced to ashes, condemn'd, together with its inhabitants and fraudulent prince, to me and the chaste Minerva, ever since Laomedon disappointed the Gods‡ of the stipulated reward. Now neither the infamous guest of the Lacedemonian adulteress shines *any more* ; nor does Priam's perjur'd family break the warlike Grecians by the aid of Hector ; and that war, spun out to *such* a length by our factions, hath sunk to peace. Henceforth, *therefore*, I will give up to Mars both my bitter resentment and my detested grandson, whom the Trojan priestess

\* Alluding to the judgment of Paris.

† Helen.

‡ Apollo and Neptune, for building the walls of Troy. The origin of the fable is supposed to have been, his borrowing money out of the temples of those two Gods, which he never returned.



Marti redonabo. illum ego lucidas  
 Inire sedes, ducere (a) nectaris  
 Succos, et ascribi quietis 35  
 Ordinibus patiar Deorum.  
 Dum longus inter sæviat Ilion  
 Romamque pontus, qualibet exsules  
 In parte regnanto beati ;  
 Dum Priami Paradisque busto 40  
 Insultet armentum, et catulos feræ  
 Celent inultæ ; stet Capitolium  
 Fulgens, triumphatque possit  
 Roma ferox dare jura Medis.  
 Horrenda late nomen in ultimas 45  
 Extendat oras, qua medius liquor  
 Secernit Europen ab Afro,  
 Qua tumidus rigat arva Nilus :  
 Aurum irreperitum, et sic melius fit m  
 Cum tētra celat, spernere fortior 50  
 Quam cogere humanos in uas  
 Omne sacrum rapiente cœstra.  
 Quicunque (b) mundo terminus obstitit,  
 Hunc tangat armis, visere gestiens  
 Qua parte debacchentur ignes, 55  
 Qua nebulae pluviique rores.  
 Sed bellicosæ fata Quiritibus  
 Hac lege dico ; ne nimium pii,  
 Rebusque fidentes, avitæ  
 Tecta velint reparare Trojæ. 60  
 Trojæ renascens alite lugubri  
 Fortuna tristi clade iterabitur,  
 Ducente victrices catervas  
 Conjuge me Jovis et forore.  
 Ter si refurgat murus aheneus, 65  
 Auctore (c) Phœbo ; ter peieat meis  
 Excisus Argivis ; ter uxor  
 Capta virum puerosque ploret.

(a) Discere nectaris succos  
 Quacunque mundo. *Bentl.*  
 Phœbo. *Bentl.*

(b) Quicunque mundi terminus  
 (c) Ductore Phœbo. *Structore*



bore\*. Him wil! I suffer to enter the bright regions, to drink the juice of nectar, and to be enrolled amongst the peaceful orders of Gods. As long as the extensive sea rages between the Troy and Rome, let them *whilst* exiles reign happy in any other part *of the world*: as long as cattle trample upon the busts of Priam and Paris, and wild beasts conceal their young ones with impunity, may the Capitol remain in splendor, and may brave Rome give law to the conquer'd Medes. Tremendous let her extend her name abroad to the extreme boundaries *of the earth*, where the interlocated ocean separates Europe from Africa, where the swollen Nile waters the plains; deriving more bravery from the contempt of gold as yet undiscovered, and so best situated whilst hid in the earth, than from forcing it out for the uses of mankind, with a hand *ready* to make depredations on every thing that is sacred. Whatever end of the world has made resistance, that let her reach with her arms, joyfully alert to visit *even* that part where fiery heats rage madding, that where clouds and rains † storm with uninoderated fury. But I pronounce this fate to the warlike Romans, on this condition; that, neither thro' an excess of piety, nor of confidence in their power, they become inclined to rebuild the houses of their ancestors' Troy. The state of Troy reviving under unlucky auspices, shall be revisited with lamentable destruction, while I, the wife and sister of Jupiter, lead on the victorious bands. Thrice, if a brazen wall should arise by the means of its founder Phœbus, thrice shou'd it fall demolished by my Græcians; thrice shou'd the captive wife bewail her husband and her children slain. These themes ill

\* Romulus, the founder of the Roman state, was grandson to Juno by her son Mars, but detested by the goddess on account of his Trojan mother. This spirited speech strongly sets forth the resentment of a slighted woman, whom the miseries of a ten years war of half the world, and the destruction of Troy, had not appeased.

† periphrasis beautifully expressive of the torrid and frigid zone, which the ancients thought not inhabitable, on account of the intolerable extremity of their respective temperatures.



Non hæc jocosæ conveniunt lyræ :  
 Quo Musa tendis ? define pervicax  
 Referre sermones Deorum, et  
 Magna modis tenuare parvis.

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## C A R M E N IV.

## A D C A L L I O P E N.

*Iis, qui in Deorum tutela sunt, bene omnia cedere.*

**D**ESCENDE cœlo, et dic age tibia  
 Regina longum Calliope melos;  
 Seu voce nunc mavis acuta,

Seu fidibus, citharave Phœbi.

Auditis ? an me ludit amabilis

5

Infania ? audire, et videor (a) pios

Errare per lucos, amœnæ

Quos et aquæ fubeunt, et auræ.

Me fabulosæ Vulture in Appulo,

Altriciis (b) extra limen (c) L. pul'æ,

10

Ludo fatigatumque somno,

Fronde nova puerum pulchres

Texere: mirum quod foret omnibus,

Quicunque celsæ nidum Acherontiae,

Saltusque Bantinos, et arvum

15

Pingue tenent humilis Ferenti;

Ut tuto ab atris corpore viperis

Dormirem et urfis; ut premerer sacra

Lauroque, collataque myrto,

Non sine Diis animosus infans.

20

Vester, Camenæ, vester in arduos

Tollor Sabinos; seu mihi frigidum

Præneste, seu Tibur supinum,

Seu liquidæ placuere Baia.

Vestris amicum fontibus et choris,

25

Non me Philippis versa acies retro,

Devota non extinxit arbor,

Nec Siculo Palinurus unda.

Utcunque mecum vos eritis; libens

Infanientem navita Bosphorum

30

(a) Et videor piorum. Anon.,  
 (c) Limina sedula. Bentl.

(b) Nutricis extra limen



suit the merry lyre : Whither, Muse, are you going ?  
—Cease, impertinent to relate the language of the  
Gods, and to debase things of such grandeur by your  
trifling measures.

## O D E IV.

### T O C A L L I O P E.

*That every thing goes well with those who are under the  
protection of the Gods.*

**D**ESCEND from heaven, O queen Calliope, and  
come sing with your pipe a lengthen'd strain ; or,  
if you had now rather, with your clear voice, or on the  
harp or lute of Phœbus. Do ye hear ? or does a pleas-  
ing phrenzy delude me ? I seem to hear *her*, and to  
expatiate *with her* along the hallowed groves, thro'  
which pleasant zivulets and gales make their way.—  
Me, when a child, and fatigued with play, in sleep  
the woodland dove, famous in story, cover'd with  
green leaves in the Apulian mountain Vultur, *just* with-  
out the limits of plentiful Apulia ; so that it was mat-  
ter of wonder to all that inhabit the nest \* of lofty  
Acherontia, the Bantine forests, and the rich soil of  
low Ferentum, how I could sleep with my person se-  
cure from deadly vipers and ravenous bears ; how I  
cou'd be cover'd with sacred laurel and myrtle heaped  
together, *never considering me as* a child not so animated  
without divine assistance. Yours, O ye Muses, *wholly*  
yours, whether I am elevated to the Sabine heights ;  
or whether the cool Præneste, or the sloping Tibur,  
or the watry Baiæ, have engaged me. Me, who am  
attached to your fountains and choral sports, not  
the army put to flight at Philippi, nor the exe-  
crable tree, nor Palinurus † in the Sicilian sea,  
have destroy'd. Whilst you shall be with me, with  
pleasure will I, a sailor, dare the raging Bosphorus, or,

\* Acherontia was situated on the summit of a mountain, like a nest  
it was a tree.

† A promontory, so called from a pilot to Æneas, who was lost  
there.



Tentabo, et arentes arenas  
 Litoris Assyrii viator.  
 Visam Britannos hospitibus feros,  
 Et lætum equino sanguine Concrum :  
 Visam pharetratos Gelonos, 35  
 Et Scythicum inviolatus amnem.  
 Vos Cæsarem altum, militia simul  
 Fessas (a) cohortes (b) abdidit oppidis,  
 Finire quærentem labores  
 Pierio recreatis antro. 40  
 Vos lene consilium et datis, et dato  
 Gaudetis almæ. scimus ut impios  
 Titanas, immanemque turmam  
 Fulmine sustulerit (c) caduco,  
 Qui terram inertem, qui mare temperat 45  
 Ventosum, et (d) urbes, regnaque tristia,  
 Divoque mortalesque turbas  
 Inperio regit unus æquo.  
 Magnum illa terrorem intulerat Jovi  
 Fidens juvenus horrida brachiis, 50  
 Fratresque tendentes opaco  
 Pelion imposuisse Olympo.  
 Sed quid Typhœus, et validus Mimas,  
 Aut quid minaci Porphyryon statu,  
 Quid Rhœcus, evulsisque truncis 5  
 Enceladus jaculator audax,  
 Contra sonantem Palladis ægida  
 Possent ruentes ? hinc avidus stetit  
 Vulcanus, hinc matrona Juno, et  
 Nunquam humeris positurus arcum, 60  
 Qui rore puro Castaliæ lavit  
 Crines solutos, qui Lyciæ tenet  
 Dumeta, natalemque silvam,  
 Delius et Patareus Apollo.  
 Vis consili expers mole ruit sua : 65  
 Vim temperatam Dii quoque provehunt  
 In majus : idem odere vires  
 Omne nefas animo moventes.

(a) Fessas cohortes. *Lamb.*  
 (c) Sustulerit cornu. *Bentl.*

(b) Cohortes reddidit oppidis.  
 (d) Et umbras regnaque. *Benl.*



a traveller, the burning sands of the Assyrian shore : I will visit the Britons inhuman to strangers, and Caucasus, delighted *with drinking* the blood of horses . I will visit the quiver'd Geloni, and the Scythian river *Tanais*, without a hurt. You entertain'd the sublime Cæsar, studious to put an end to his toils, in the Pierian grotto, soon as he had distributed in towns his troops, wearied by campaigning: you administer *to him* moderate counsels, and, gracious, rejoice at them when administered. We are aware how he, who rules the inactive earth and the stormy main, the cities also and the dreary *infernal* domains, and alone governs with a righteous sway, both Gods and the human multitude ; *how* he took off the impious Titans, and the gigantic troop by his falling thunderbolts. That horrid youth, trusting to the *strength* of their arms, and the brethren proceeding to place Pelion upon the shady Olympus, had brought dread *even* upon Jupiter. But what cou'd Typhæus, and the strong Mimas, or what Porphyriion with his menacing stature ; what Rhæcus, and Enceladus, a fierce darter with trees, *er tire* upturn, avail, *tho'* rushing *with all their fury* against the resounding shield of Pallas ? At one part stood the eager Vulcan, at another the matron Juno, and he, who is ever desirous to lay aside his bow from his shoulders, Apollo, *the God* of Delos and Patara, who bathes his flowing hair in the pure water of Castalia, and possesses the groves of Lycia and his native wood. Force, void of conduct, falls by its own weight : moreover, the Gods promote discreet force to farther advantage ; but the same *beings* detest forces that meditate every kind of impiety. The hundred handed Gyas is an evidence



Testis mearum centimanus Gyas  
 Sententiarum notus, et integræ 70  
 Tentator Orion Dianæ,  
 Virginea domitus sagitta.  
 Injecta monstris Terra dolet suis,  
 Mœretque partus fulmine luridum  
 Missos ad Orcum : nec peredit 75  
 Impositam celer ignis Ætnam :  
 Incontinentis nec Tityi jecur  
 Relinquit ales, nequitiae additus  
 Custos : amatorem trecentæ  
 Pirithoum cohibent catenæ. 80

## C A R M E N V.

*Augustum laudat, qui armorum suorum metu Britânnos,  
 maxime vero Parthos subegisset.*

**C**ŒLO tonantem credidimus-Jovem  
 Regnare : præsens Divus habebitur  
 Augustus, abjectis Britannis  
 Imperio, gravibusque Persis.  
 Milesne Craffi conjuge barbara 5  
 Turpis maritus vixit ? et hostium  
 (Proh curia, inverfique mores !)  
 Consenuit focerorum in (a) armis  
 Sub rege Medo Marfus et Appulus,  
 Anciliorum, nominis et togæ 10  
 Oblitus, æternæque Vestæ,  
 Incolumi Jove et urbe Roma ?  
 Hoc caverat mens provida Reguli  
 Dissidentis conditionibus  
 Fœdis, et exemplo trahenti 15  
 Perniciem veniens in ævum,  
 Si non periret immiserabilis  
 Captiva pubes. Signa ego Punicis  
 Affixa delubris, et arma  
 Militibus sine cæde, dixit, 20  
 Derepta vidi : vidi ego civium  
 Retorta tergo brachia libero,

(a) Socerorum in arvis;



dence of *the justness* of my sentiments, and Orion, the tempter of the spotless Diana, destroy'd by a virgin dart. The earth heaped over her own monstrous-grieves and laments her offspring sent to dismal hell by a thunder-bolt ; nor does the active fire consume *Æt-na*, that is placed over it, nor does the vultur desert the liver of incontinent Tityus, being stationed there as an avenger of his baseness ; *and* three hundred chains confine the \* amorous Pirithous.

## O D E V.

*He praises Augustus, who, by the terror of his arms, had subdued the Britons, but more especially because he had subdued the Parthians.*

**W**E have believed that the thundering Jupiter has dominion in the heavens : Augustus shall be esteemed a present deity, the Britons and terrible Parthians being added to the *Roman* empire. *What!* has *any* soldier of Crassus lived an infamous husband with a barbarian wife ? And has (O the *corrupted* senate and inverted morals of the times!) the Marston and Apulian, unmindful of the † sacred shields, of the *Roman* name and habit, and of ‡ eternal Vesta, grown old in the camps of hostile fathers-in-law, Jupiter *Capitolinus* and the city being *as yet* in safety ? The prudent mind of Regulus had provided against this, dissenting from ignominious terms, and a precedent productive of destruction to the succeeding age, if the captive youth was not to perish unpitied. I have beheld, said he, the *Roman* standards affixed to the Carthaginian temples, and their arms taken away from *our* soldiers without bloodshed. I have beheld the arms of *our* citizens inverted behind their free-born backs, and the gates of the enemy unshut, and the fields, which were depo-

*For being Pluto's rival.*

† called Ancilia, one of which being sent from heaven, was a token of empire being established at Rome, which, that it might not be distinguished and stolen away, Numa caused eleven more to be forged exactly like it, and to be kept in the temple of Mars.

‡ Eternal, because a perpetual fire was preserved in her temple by the vestal virgins.



Portasque non clausas, et arva  
 Marte coli populata nostro.  
 Auro repensus scilicet acrior 25  
 Miles redibit? flagitio additis  
 Damnum: neque amissos colores  
 Lana refert medicata fuco;  
 Nec vera virtus, cum semel excidit,  
 Curat reponi deterioribus. 30  
 Si pugnat extricata densis  
 Cerva plagis, erit ille fortis,  
 Qui perfidis se credidit hostibus;  
 Et Marte Pœnos proteret altero,  
 Qui lora restrictis lacertis 35  
 Sensit iners, timuitque mortem.  
 Hic, (a) unde vitam sumeret (b) inscius,  
 Pacem duello miscuit; o pudor!  
 O magna Carthago, probrosis  
 Altior Italiæ ruinis! 40  
 Fertur pudicæ conjugis osculum,  
 Parvosque natus, ut capitis minor,  
 A se removisse, et virilem  
 Torvus humi posuisse vultum;  
 Donec labantes consilio Patres 45  
 Firmaret auctor nunquam alias dato,  
 Interque mœrentes amicos  
 Egregius properaret exul.  
 Atqui sciebat quæ sibi barbarus  
 Tortor pararet: non aliter tamen 50  
 Dimovit obstantes propinquos,  
 Et populum reditus morantem,  
 Quam si clientum longa negotia,  
 Dijudicata lite, relinqueret, ,  
 Tendens Venafranos is agros, 55  
 Aut Lacedæmonium Tarentum.

(a) Hinc, unde vitam sumeret aptius. *Benck*

(b) Vitam sumeret aptius.



pulated by our battles, to be cultivated *a-new*. The soldier, to be sure ransom'd by gold, will return a braver fellow :—No—-you add lots to infamy ; *for* neither does the wool prepared in the die *ever* resume its lost *native* colour ; and genuine valour, when once it has failed, scorns to resume the place of which it was dispossessed thro' cowardice. If the hind, disentangled from the thick-set toils, *ever* fights, *then indeed* shall he be valorous, who has entrusted himself to faithless enemies ; and he shall trample the Carthaginians in a second war, who daftardly has felt the thongs with his arms tied behind him, and has been afraid of death. He *thro' cowardice*, knowing no other way to preserve his life, has confounded peace with every act of war. O scandal ! O illustrious Carthage, elevated to a higher pitch by Italy's disgraceful downfall !—He (*Regulus*) is reported to have rejected the embrace of his virtuous wife and his little sons, like one degraded, and to have sternly fix'd his manly countenance on the ground, until he, by his unexampled counsel, had confirm'd the wavering senators, and, midst his weeping friends, he hastened away a glorious exile. Notwithstanding he knew what the barbarian executioner was providing for him, yet he push'd his opposing kindred and the populace retarding his return, from him, in no other manner than if (after he had quitted the tedious business of his clients by determining their suit) he was only going to the Venafran plains, or the Lacedemonian Tarentum.



C A R M E N VI.  
A D R O M A N O S.

*Religionis contemptum & morum corruptelam maxima Ro-  
manis mala intulisse.*

**D**ELICTA majorum immeritus lues,  
Romane, donec templa refeceris  
Ædesque labentes Deorum, et  
Fœda nigro simulacra fumo.  
Diis te minorem quod geris, imperas : 5  
Hinc omne principium, huc refer exitum.  
Dii multa neglecti dederunt  
Hesperiae mala luctuosæ.  
Jam bis Monæses, et Pacori manus  
Non auspicatos contudit impetus 10  
Nostros, et adjecisse prædam  
Torquibus exiguis renidet.  
Pene occupatam seditionibus  
Delevit Urbem Dacus et Æthiops ;  
Hic classe formidatus, ille 15  
Missilibus melior sagittis.  
Fœcunda culpæ secula nuptias  
Primum inquinavere, et genus, et domos :  
Hoc fonte derivata clades  
In (a) patriam populumque fluxit. 20  
Motus doceri gaudet Ionicos  
Matura virgo, et fingitur (b) artibus  
Jam nunc, et incestos amores  
De tenero meditatur ungui.  
Mox juniores quærit adulteros 25  
Inter mariti vina ; neque eligit  
Cui donet (c) impermissa raptim  
Gaudia, luminibus remotis ;  
Sed jussa coram, non sine conscio  
Surgit marito ; seu vocat institor, 30

(a) Inque patres populumque. *Bentl.* (b) Et fingitur artibus.  
(c) Intermissa---improvisa.



## O D E VI.

To the R O M A N S.

*That the contempt of religion, and the corruption of morals,  
had brought the greatest misfortunes upon the Romans.*

**Y**OU shall suffer, O Rome, for the sins of your ancestors, tho' innocent of them, 'till you shall have repair'd the temples and tottering edifices of the Gods, and their statues, that are defiled with sooty smoke. You *justly* reign, because you conduct yourself as subordinate to the Gods: to this source refer every undertaking, to this every event. The Gods, because neglected, have inflicted many evils on calamitous Italy. Already has Monæses, and the band of Pacorus, twice repelled our inauspicious attacks, and exults in having added the *Roman* spoils to their inferior collars. The Dacian and Æthiopian have almost demolished the city engaged in civil broils, the one formidable for his fleet, the other more expert for missile arrows. The times, fertile in wickedness, have, in the first place, polluted the marriage state, and *thereby* the issue, and families. From this fountain perdition being derived, has overwhelmed the nation, and people. The virgin, marriageable, delights to be taught the Ionic dances, and at this time even is fashioned in her limbs, and cherishes unchaste desires from her very infancy; for she courts younger debauchees when her husband is in his cups, nor has she any choice to whom she shall privately grant her forbidden pleasures when the lights are removed, but, at the word of command, openly, not without the knowledge of her husband, she will come forth, whether it be a factor  
F 4 that



Seu navis Hispanæ magister,  
 Dedecorum preciosus emptor.  
 Non his juvenus orta parentibus  
 Infecit æquor sanguine Punico,  
 Pyrrhumque, et ingentem cecidit 35  
 Antiochum, Annibalemque dirum:  
 Sed rusticorum mascula militum  
 Proles, Sabellis docta ligonibus  
 Versare glebas, et severæ 40  
 Matris ad arbitrium recisos  
 Portare fustes; sol ubi montium  
 Mutaret umbras, et juga demeret  
 Bobus fatigatis, amicum  
 Tempus agens abeunte curru.  
 Damnosa quid non imminuit dies? 45  
 Ætas parentum, peior avis, tulit  
 Nos nequiores, mox daturos  
 Progeniem vitiosiore.

## C A R M E N VII.

## AD ASTERIEN.

*Solatur Asterien de mariti absentia sollicitam, et ut in ejus fide perseveret hortatur.*

**Q**UID fies, Asterie, quem tibi candidi  
 Primo restituent vere Favonii,  
 Thyna merce beatum,  
 Constantis (a) juvenem fide  
 Gygen? ille Notis actus ad Oricum 5  
 Post infana Capræ sidera, frigidas  
 Noctes non sine multis  
 Infomnis lacrymis agit.  
 Atqui sollicitæ nuncius hospitæ,  
 Suspirare Chloën, et miseram tuis 10  
 Dicens ignibus uri,  
 Tentat mille vafer modis.  
 Ut Prætum mulier perfida credulum  
 Falsis impulerit criminibus, nimis

(a) Constanti juvenem fide.

Casto



that calls for her, or the captain of a Spanish ship, the extravagant purchaser of her impurities. 'Twas not the youth born from parents like these, that tinged the sea with Carthaginian gore, and slew Pyrrhus, and Antiochus the Great, and the terrific Hannibal; but a manly progeny of rustic soldiers, instructed to turn the glebe with Sabine spades, and to carry clubs cut out *of the* woods at the pleasure of a rigid mother, what time the sun shifted the shadows of the mountains, and took the yokes from the wearied oxen, bringing on the pleasant hour with his retreating chariot. What does not wasting time decay? The age of our fathers, worse than our grandfathers, produced us *still* more flagitious, *us*, who are about to produce an offspring more vicious *even than ourselves*.

## O D E VII.

### T O A S T E R I E.

*He comforts Asterie, troubled for the absence of her husband, and exhorts her to persevere in her fidelity to him.*

**W**HY, O Asterie, do you weep for Gyges, a youth of inviolable constancy, whom the kindly Zephyrs shall restore to you with the beginning of the spring, enriched with a Bithynian cargo? Driven as far as Oricum by the southern winds, after *the rising of* the Goat's tempestuous constellation, he sleepless passes the old nights in abundant weeping *for you*: but the agent of his anxious landlady flyly tempts him by a thousand methods, informing him that *his mistress*, Chloe, is fighting *for him*, and burns with your flames. He remonstrates to him how a perfidious woman urged the credulous Proetus, by false accusations,



Casto Bellerophonti 15  
 Maturare necem, refert.  
 Narrat pene datum Pelea Tartaro,  
 Magnæssam Hippolytæ dum fugit abstinens :  
 Et peccare docentes  
 Fallax (a) historias (b) monet : 20  
 Frustra : nam scopulis furdior Icarî  
 Voces audit, adhuc integer. at, tibi  
 Ne vicinus Enipeus  
 Plus justo placeat, cave :  
 Quamvis non alius flectere equum sciens 25  
 Æque conspicitur gramine Martio ;  
 Nec quisquam citus æque  
 Tusco denatat alveo ;  
 Prima nocte domum claude : neque in vias  
 Sub cantu querulæ despice tibiæ 30  
 Et te sæpe vocanti  
 Duram, difficilis mane.

## C A R M E N VIII.

## A D M Æ C E N A T E M.

*Invitat Mæcenatem ad festum domesticum genialiter celebrandum.*

**M**ARTIIS cœlebs quid agam Calendis,  
 Quid velint flores, et acerra thuris  
 Plena, miraris, positusque carbo in  
 Cespite vivo,  
 Docte (c) sermones utriusque linguæ. 5  
 Voveram dulces epulas, et album  
 Libero caprum, prope funeratus  
 Arboris ictu.  
 Hic dies, anno redeunte, festus  
 Corticem astrictum pice dimovebit 10  
 Amphoræ, fumum bibere institutæ  
 Consule Tullo.

(a) Fallax historias movet.  
 (c) Docte sermonis utriusque.

(b) Pellax historias movet. *Bentl.*



to hasten the death of the overchaste Bellerophon --- He tells how I leus was like to have been given up to the infernal regions, while out of temperance he avoided the Magnesian Hippolyte; and the deceiver quotes histories to him, that are lessons for sinning.-- In vain,---for heart whole as yet, he receives his words deafer than the Icarian rocks.---But with regard to you, have a care lest your neighbour Enipeus prove too pleasing. 'Tho' no other person equally skilful to guide the steed is conspicuous in the course, nor does any one with equal swiftness swim down the Etrurian stream, *yet* secure your house at the very approach of night, nor look down into the streets at the sound of the doleful pipe; and *still* remain inflexible, however upbraided with insensibility.

## O D E VIII.

## TO MÆCENAS.

*He invites Mæcenas to a domestic entertainment, which he was resolved to celebrate joyously.*

O Mæcenas, learned in both \* languages, you wonder what I, who am a fragile man, have to do on the † Calends of March; what *these* flowers mean, and the censer replete with frankincense, and the coals laid upon the live turf. I made a vow of a joyous banquet and a white goat to Bacchus, after having been at the point of death by a blow from a ‡ tree. This day, sacred in the revolving year, shall remove the cork fasten'd with pitch from the jar, which as § is to fumigate in the consulship of Tullus.

\* Greek and Latin.

† A festival particularly celebrated by married people.

‡ See Ode XIII. Book II.

§ The Romans used to ripen or mellow their wine by fumigation.



Sume, Mæcenās, cyathos amici  
 Sospitis centum ; et vigiles lucernas  
 Profer in lucem : procul omnis est  
 Clamor et ira. 15  
 Mitte civiles super Urbe curas :  
 Occidit Daci Cotifonis agmen ;  
 Medus (a) infestus sibi luctuosus  
 Diffidet armis : 20  
 Servit Hispanæ vetus hostis oræ  
 Cantaber, fera domitus catena :  
 Jam Scythæ laxo meditantur arcu  
 Cedere campis.  
 Negligens, ne qua populus laboret, 25  
 Parce privatus nimium cavere : et  
 Dona præsentis (b) rape lætus horæ, æ  
 Linque severa.

## C A R M E N IX.

AD LYDIAM,

*Dialogus Horatii & Lydiæ.*

H O R A T I U S.

**D**ONEC gratus eram tibi,  
 Nec quisquam potior brachia candidæ  
 Cervici juvenis dabat ;  
 Persarum vigui rege beatior.

L Y D I A.

Donec non (c) alia magis 5  
 Arfisti, neque erat Lydia post Chloen ;  
 Multi Lydia nominis  
 Romana vigui clarior Ilia.

H O R A T I U S.

Me nunc Thressa Chloe regit,  
 Dulces docta modos, et citharæ sciens ; 10

(a) Infestis sibi luctuosus. *Heins.*  
 (c) Non allam magis.

(b) Cape lætus horæ.



Take, my Mæcenas, a hundred glasses *on account* of the safety of yo<sup>r</sup> friend, and continue the wakeful lamps even to day light: all clamour and passion be far away. Postpone your political cares with regard to the state: the army of the Dacian Cotison is defeated: the troublesome Mede is quarreling with himself in a horrible *civil* war. The Cantabrian, *our* old enemy on the Spanish coast, is subject to us, *tho'* conquer'd by a long-disputed victory. Now *too* the Scythians are preparing to quit the field with their unbent bows. Neglectful, as a private person, forbear to be too solicitous lest the community in any wise suffer, and joyfully seize the boons of the present hour, and quit serious affairs.

## O D E IX.

To L Y D I A.

*A dialogue between Horace and Lydia.*

## H O R A C E.

**A**S long as I was agreeable to you, nor did any other youth more acceptable fold his arms over your snowy neck, I flourish'd more blest than the Persian monarch.

## L Y D I A.

As long as you had not a greater flame for any other, nor was Lydia below Chloe *in your affections*, I, Lydia, of distinguished fame, flourished more eminent than the Roman \* Ilia.

## H O R A C E.

The Cretan Chloe now commands me, skilful in sweet modulations, and a mistress of the lyre; for

\* *The mother of Romulus.*

whom



Pro qua non metuam mori,  
Si parcant animæ fata superstiti

LYDIA.

Me torret face mutua  
Thurini Calais filius Ornithi :  
Pro quo bis patiar mori,  
Si parcant puero fata superstiti.

15

HORATIUS

Quid si prisca redit Venus,  
Diductosque jugo cogit aheneo ?  
Si flava excutitur Chloe,  
Rejectæque patet janua Lydiæ ?

20

LYDIA.

Quamquam fidere pulchrior  
Ille est ; tu levior cortice, et improbo  
Iracundior Adria :  
Tecum vivere amem, tecum obeam libens.

CARMEN X.

AD LYCEN.

*Ut, posita duritie, aliqua ipsius misericordia capiatur.*

**E**XTREMUM Tanaim si biberes, Lyce,  
Sævo nupta viro ; me tamen asperas  
Porrectum (a) ante fores objicere incolis  
Plorares Aquilonibus.  
Audis quo strepitu janua, quo nemus  
Inter pulchra (b) fitum tecta remugiat  
Ventis ? (c) et positas ut glaciet nives  
Puro numine Jupiter ?  
Ingratum Veneri pone superbiam,

5

(a) Proiectum ante fores. *Bentl.*  
(c) Sentis, et positas ut glaciet nives  
Duro numine Jupiter ? *Bentl.*

(b) Inter pulchra fatum



whom I would not dread to die, if the fates would spare *her* surviving soul.

L Y D I A.

Calais, the son of the Thurian Ornithus, inflames me with a mutual fire ; for whom I would twice suffer death, if the fates would spare my surviving boy.

H O R A C E.

*But* what if our former love returns, and unites by a brazen (*indissoluble*) yoke us *now* separated? *What* if Chloe with her golden locks be shook off, and the door of the repudiated Lydia *again* open to me?

L Y D I A.

Tho' he is brighter than a star, you of more levity than a cork, and more passionate than the blustering Adriatic ; with you I shou'd love to live, with you I wou'd chearfully die.

O D E X.

To L Y C E.

*That laying aside the hardness of her heart, she would take some pity of him.*

O Lyce, had you \* drank from t' e remote Tanais, in a state of marriage with some barbarian, yet you might be sorry to expose me prostrated before your obdurate doors, to *those* inhabitants the north winds. Do you hear with what a noise your gate, with what a *noise* the grove planted about your elegant buildings rebellows to the winds? And how Jupiter glazes the settled snow with his pure influence? Lay aside disdain offensive ; Venus, lest your † rope should run back-

\* *If you had been an inhabitant of Scythia, of which Tanais is river.*

*Alluding to wheels and pulleys, where, if you once let go your bolt, the weight carries off the rope with great velocity.*



Nē currente retro finis eat rota. 10  
 Non te Penelopen difficilem procis  
 Tyrrhenus genuit parens.  
 O, quamvis neque te munera, nec preces,  
 Nec tinctus viola pallor amantium,  
 Nec vir Pieria pollice faucius 15  
 Curvat ; supplicibus tuis  
 Parcas, nec rigida mollior esculo,  
 Nec Mauris (a) animo mitior anguibus.  
 Non hoc semper erit liminis aut aquæ  
 Cœlestis patiens latus. 20

## C A R M E N XI.

## A D M E R C U R I U M.

*Gravissimas velin inferis pœnas sævitæ constitutas esse.*

**M**ERCURI, (nam te docilis magistro  
 Movit Amphion lapides canendo)

Tuque testudo resonare septem

Callida nervis,

Nec loquax olim neque grata, nunc et 5

Divitum mensis et amica templis ;

Dic modos, Lyde quibus obstinatas

Applicet aures :

Quæ, velut latis equa trima campis,

Ludit exultim, metuitque tangi, 10

Nuptiarum expers, et adhuc protervo

Cruda marito.

Tu potes tigres, comitesque silvas

Ducere, et rivos celeres morari :

Cessit immanis tibi blandienti 15

Janitor aulæ

Cerberus ; quamvis furiale centum

Muniant angues caput ejus, atque

Spiritus teter, faniesque manet

Ore trilingui : 20

Quin et Ixion, Tityosque vultu

Risit invito ; stetit urna paulum

(a) Animum mitior.

Sicca,



wards with rapid wheel. Your Tyrrhenian father did not beget you *to be as* inaccessible *as* Penelope to your woers. O, notwithstanding neither presents, nor prayers, nor the violet-tinctured paleness of your lovers, nor your husband smitten with a musical madam, bend you to pity ; yet *at length* spare your suppliants, you that are no softer than the sturdy oak, nor of a gentler disposition than the African serpents. This side *of mine* will not always be able to bear your threshold and the rain.

## O D E XI.

### T O M E R C U R Y.

*That most grievous punishments were appointed for cruelty  
even in the other world.*

**O** Mercury (since the ingenious Amphion moved rocks by his voice, you being his tutor) and thou *my* harp expert to resound with seven strings, formerly neither vocal nor pleasing, *but* now agreeable to the tables of the wealthy, and the temples *of the Gods* ; dictate measures to which Lyde may incline her obstinate ears, who, like a filly of three years old, playsome frisks about in the spacious fields, inexperienced in *the sweets* of nuptial loves, and hitherto unripe for the enjoyment of a husband. You are able to draw after you tygers and attendant woods, and to retard rapid rivers. To your blandishments the enormous porter of *the infernal* palace yielded, tho' an hundred serpents fortify his head, and a pestilential steam, and an infectious poison issues from his triple tongu'd mouth. Moreover, Ixion and Tityus smiled with a resistant aspect : *and* while you sooth the daughters  
of



Sicca, dum grato **Danai** puellas  
 .Carminē mulces.

Audiat Lyde scelus atque notas 25  
 Virginum pœnas, et inane lymphæ  
 Dolium fundo perbuntis imo,  
 Seraque fata,

Quæ manent culpas etiam sub Orco.  
 Impiæ. (nam quid potuerē majus ?) 30  
 Impiæ sponfos pot iere duro  
 Perdere ferro.

Una de multis, tace nuptiali  
 Digna, perjarum fuit in parentem  
 Splendide mendax, et in omne virgo 35  
 Nobilis ævum :

Surge, quæ dixit juveni marito  
 Surge, ne longus tibi somnus, unde  
 Non times. detur : focerum et scelestas  
 Falle sorores ; 40

Quæ, velut nactæ vitulos leænæ,  
 Singulos eheu ! lacerant ; ego illis  
 Mollior nec te feriam, nec intra  
 Claustra tenebo.

Me pater sævis oneret catenis, 45  
 Quod viro clemens misero peperci ;  
 Me vel extremos Numidarum in agros  
 Classe releget.

I, pedes quo te rapiunt et auræ,  
 Dum favet nox, Venus : i secundo 50  
 Omine ; et nostri memorem sepulcro  
 Sculpe (a) querelam.

(a) Scalpe querelam.



of Danaus with your delightful harmony, their vessel for some time remained dry. Let Lyde hear *an account* of their crime, and their well known punishment, and the cask still empty by the water streaming thro' the bottom, and what lasting fates awaits their misdeeds even beyond the grave.—Impious ! (for what greater *impiety* cou'd they have committed ?) Impious they cou'd destroy their bridegrooms with the cruel poignard. One out of the many, worthy of the nuptial torch, was nobly false to her perjur'd parent, and a maiden illustrious to all posterity : *she*, who said to her youthful husband, arise ! arise ! lest an eternal sleep be given to you from a hand you have no suspicion of ; disappoint your father-in-law and my atrocious sisters, who, like lionesses, having possessed themselves of *so many* calves, (alas ! ) tear each of them to pieces ; I am of softer mould than they, neither will I strike thee, nor will I detain thee in my custody. Let my father load me with cruel chains, because out of mercy I spared my unhappy spouse ; let him transport me even to the extreme Numidian plains. Depart, where your feet and the winds carry you, while the night and Venus are favourable : depart, with an happy omen ; yet not forgetful of me, engrave my mournful story on my tomb.



## C A R M E N XII.

## AD NEOBULIN.

*Eam Hebri adolescentis amore captam inertiae se ac desidia  
dedisse.*

**M**ISERARUM est, neque amorì dare ludum,  
Neque dulci mala vino lavere ; aut ex-  
animari, metuentes patræ verbera linguæ.  
Tibi qualum Cytheræ puer ales,  
Tibi telas, operosæque Minervæ 5  
Studi in aufert, Neobule, Liparæi nitor Hebri ;  
Simul unctos Tiberinis humeros lavit in undis ;  
Eques ipso melior Bellerophonte,  
Neque pugno, neque segni pec'e victus :  
Catus idem per apertum fugientes 10  
Agitato grege cervos jaculari, et  
Celer (a) alto latitantem fruticeto excipere aprum.

## C A R M E N XIII.

## AD FONTEM BANDUSIÆ.

*Fonti sacrificium et a versibus suis celeritatem spondet.*

**O** Fons Bandusæ, splendidior vitro,  
Dulce digne mero, non sine floribus,  
Cras donaberis hædo ;  
Cui frons turgida cornibus  
Primis, et Venerem et prælia destinat ; 5  
Frustra : nam (b) gendos inficiet tibi  
Rubro sanguine rivos,  
Lascivi soboles gregis.  
Te flagrantis atrox hora Caniculæ  
Nescit tangere : tu frigus amabile 10  
Fessis vomere tauris  
Præbes, et pecori vago  
Fies nobilium tu quoque fontium,  
Me dicente cavis impositam ilicem  
Saxis, unde loquaces 15  
Lymphæ (c) defiliunt tuæ.

(a) Celer arcto latitantem. (b) Nam liquidos inficiet tibi  
Bentl. (c) Nymphæ defiliunt tuæ.



## O D E XII.

To N E O B U L E.

*That she, being captivated by the love of young Heber, had given herself up to sloth and idleness.*

**I**T is only for the unhappy neither to give indulgence to love, nor to wash away cares with delicious wine, or to be dispirited out of dread for the lashes of an uncle's tongue. The winged boy of Venus, O Neobule, has deprived you of your spindle and *your* webs, and the beauty of Hebrus from Lipara, of the arts of industrious Minerva, after he has bathed his anointed shoulders in the water of the Tiber; a better horseman than Bellerophon himself, neither conquer'd at boxing, or by want of swiftness in the race; he is also dextrous to strike with his javelin the stags flying thro' the open plains in frightened herd, and active to surprise the wild boar lurking in his deep covert.

## O D E XIII.

To the BANDUSIAN FOUNTAIN.

*He proposes to the fountain a sacrifice and renown from his verses.*

**O** Thou fountain of Bandusi, clearer than glass, worthy of delicious wine from goblets crowned with flow'ers; to-morrow you shall be presented with a kid, whose forehead pouting with new horns, determines upon both love and war in vain: for this offspring of the wanton flock shall tinge your cooling-streams with scarlet blood. The severe season of the burning Dog-star cannot reach thee; you afford a refreshing coolness to the oxen fatigued with the ploughshare, and to the ranging flock. You also shall become one of the famous fountains, thro' my celebrating the oak that covers the hollow rocks, from whence your prattling rills bounding descend.

O D E



## C A R M E N XIV.

## A D R O M A N O S.

*Augusti reatium ex Hispania celebrat.*

**H**ERCULIS ritu modo dictus, o plebs,  
 Morte (*a*) venalem petiisse laurum  
 Cæsar, Hispana repetit penates  
 Victor ab ora.

Unico gaudens mulier marito 5  
 Prodeat (*b*) justis operata Divis  
 Et soror clari ducis, et decoræ  
 Supplice vitta

Virginum matres, juvenumque iuper 10  
 Sospitum: vos o pueri, et puellæ  
 Jam virum expertæ male (*c*) ominatis  
 Parcite verbis.

Hic dies vere mihi festus atras  
 Eximet curas : ego nec tumultum,  
 Nec mori per vim metuam, tenente 15  
 Cæliare terras.

I pete unguentum, puer, et coronas,  
 Et cadum Maris memorem duelli ;  
 Spartacum si (*d*) qua potuit vagantem 20  
 Fallere testa.

Dic et argutæ properet Neæræ  
 Myrrheum nodo (*e*) cohibere crinem :  
 Si per invisum mora janitorem  
 Fiet, abito.

Lenit albescens animos capillus 25  
 Litium et rixæ cupidos protervæ  
 Non ego hoc ferrem calidus juvena,  
 Confule Planco.

(*a*) Marte venalem. (*b*) Sacris operata Divis. (*c*) Male  
 nominatis. Male inominatis. *Bentl.* (*d*) Si quæ potuit.  
 (*e*) Cohibente crinem *Bentl.*



## O D E XIV.

To the ROMANS.

*He celebrates Augustus's return from Spain.*

**A** *U*gustus Cæsar, O ye *R*oman people, who was lately said, like another Hercules, to have explored the laurel purchasable by death, revisits his domestic Gods, victorious from the Spanish shore. Let the matron *Livia*, to whom her husband alone is dear, come forth in public procession, having first performed her duty to the just Gods, and *Octavia*, the sister of our glorious general, the mothers also of the maidens and of the youths just preserved from danger, becomingly adorned with supplicatory fillets. Ye, O young men, and young women lately married, abstain from ominous expressions. This day, to me a real festival, shall expel gloomy cares : I will neither dread commotions, nor violent death, while Cæsar is in possession of the earth. Away, slave, and seek for perfume and chaplets, and a cask, that remembers the \* *Marſian* war, if any vessel cou'd elude the vagabond † *Spartacus*. And bid the tuneful *Neara* make haste to collect into a knot her assenced hair : *but* if any delay should happen from the surly porter, come away. Hoary hair mollifies minds, that are fond of strife and wrangling petulancy. I would not have endured this *treatment*, warm with youth in the consulship of *Plan-*  
*cus*.

\* *Dated at the Time of the Marſian or Italic war.*† *Spartacus, the gladiator, the leader of the malecontents in that war.*



C A R M E N XV.  
A D C H L O P I N.

*Ut saltem vetula nequitiae ac libidini modum statuat.*

U X O R pauperis Ibyci,  
Tandem nequitiae (a) fige modum tuæ,  
Famosisque (b) laboribus :  
Mature propior desine funeri  
Inter ludere virgines 5  
Et stellis nebulam spargere candidis.  
Non, si quid Pholoen satis,  
Et te, Chloei, decet : filia ectius  
Expugnat juvenum domos,  
Pulso Thyas uti concita tyrpano. 10  
Illam cogit amor Nothi  
Lascivæ similem ludere capreæ :  
Te lanæ prope nobilem  
Tonæ Luceriam, non citharæ decent,  
Nec flos purpureus rosæ, 15  
Nec poti vetulam fæce tenus cadi.

C A R M E N XVI.  
A D M Æ C E N A T E M.

*Divitias malorum omnium fontem esse, summum vitæ bonum in mediocritate consistere.*

I N C L U S A M Danaen turris ahenea,  
Robustæque fores, et vigilum canum  
Tristes excubiæ munierant satis  
Nocturnis ab adulteris :  
Si non Acrisium virgis abditæ 5  
Custodem pavidum Jupiter et Venus  
Risissent : fore enim tutum iter et patens,  
Converso in pretium Deo.  
Aurum per medios ire satellites,  
Et perrumpere amat saxa, potentius 10

(a) Pone nodum tuæ. (b) Famosisque caloribus. *Heins*  
*letu*



## O D E XV.

UPON CHLORIS.

*That at least now she's become an old woman, she ought to set some bounds to her debauchery and lewdness.*

**T**HOU wife of indigent Ibicus, at length put an end to your wickedness, and your infamous practices. Cease to sport amongst the damsels, and to intermix a cloud with bright constellations, being now on the verge of a timely death. If any thing well becomes Pholoe, it does not you, Chloris, likewise. Your daughter with more propriety attacks the men's apartments, like a Bacchanalian roused up by the rattling timbrel. The love of Nothus makes her frisk about like to the wanton she goat. The wool shorn near the famous Luceria becomes you now antiquated \* ; not musical instruments, neither the damask flower of the rose, nor hogheads drank down to the lees.

## O D E XVI.

TO MÆCENAS.

*That riches are the fountain of evil, and that the greatest happiness of life consists in a mean.*

**A** Brazen tower and doors of oak, and the melancholy watch of wakeful dogs, had sufficiently defended the imprison'd Danae from midnight gallants; had not Jupiter and Venus laughed at Acrisius, the anxious keeper of the immured maiden : *for they well knew* that the way wou'd be safe and open after the God had transformed himself into a bribe. Gold delights to penetrate thro' the midst of guards, and to break thro' stone walls, more potent than the thun-

\* *That is, she had better spin than intrigue.*



Ictu fulmineo. concidit auguris  
 Argivi domus, ob lucrum  
 Demersa (a) excidio. diffidit urbi.  
 Portas vir Macedo, et subruit a muros  
 Reges muneribus, munera navium  
 Sævos illaqueant duces. 15  
 Crescentem sequitur cura pecuniam,  
 Majorumque fames. jure perhorru  
 Late conspicuum tollere verticem,  
 Mæcenæ, equitum dæus. 20  
 Quanto quisque sibi plura negaverit,  
 A Dis plura feret. nil cupientius  
 Nudus castra peto ; et transi, a divitum  
 Partes linquere gestio :  
 Contemptæ (b) dominus splendior rei, 25  
 Quam si quidquid arat non pigeat Appulus  
 Occultare meis dicerer horreis,  
 Magnas inter opes inops.  
 Puræ rivus aquæ, silvaque jugerum  
 Paucorum, et segetes certa fides meæ, 30  
 Fulgentem (c) imperio fertilis Africæ  
 Fallit, forte beatior.  
 Quanquam nec Calabræ mella ferunt apes,  
 Nec, Læstrygonia Bacchus in amphora  
 Languescit mihi, nec pingua Gallicis 35  
 Crescunt vellera pascuis ;  
 Importuna tamen pauperies abest :  
 Nec, si plura velim tu dare deneges.  
 Contracto melius parva cupidine  
 Vestigalia (d) porrigam, 40  
 Quam si Mygdoniis regnum Halyattici  
 Campis continuem. multa petentibus  
 Desunt multa. bene est, cui Deus obtulit  
 Parca, quod fatis est, manu.

(a) Demersa exitio. Eversa excidio. Bentr. (b) Contentæ  
 dominus. (c) Fulgente imperio. Bentr. (d) Vestigalia co  
 ligam. Sanad.



derbolt. The family of the Grecian \*augur perish'd,  
 immers'd in destruction on the account of lucre. The  
 man of Macedonia cleft the gates of cities, and sub-  
 verted rival monarchs by bribery. Bribes enthral *even*  
 fierce captains of ships. Care, and a thirst for more,  
 is the consequence of increasing wealth. Therefore,  
 O Mæcenas, *thou* glory of the *Roman* knights, I have  
 justly dreaded to raise the far conspicuous head. As  
 much more as any man shall deny himself, so much  
 more shall he receive from the Gods. Naked *as I am*,  
 I seek the camps of those that covet nothing; and *as*  
 a deserter, rejoice to quit the side of the wealthy: a  
 more illustrious possessor of a contemptible fortune,  
 than if I cou'd be fill'd to treasure in my granaries all  
 that the industrious Appulian cultivates, poor amidst  
 abundance of wealth. A rivulet of clear water, and a  
 wood of a few acres, and a certain prospect of my good  
 crop, are blessings unknown to him who glitters in the  
 proconsulship of fertile Africa: I am more happily  
 circumstanced. Tho' neither the Calabrian bees pro-  
 duce honey, nor wine ripens to age for me in a For-  
 mian cask, nor rich fleeces increase in Gallic pastures;  
 yet distressful poverty is remote, nor if I desired more,  
 wou'd you refuse to grant it me. I shall be better able  
 to extend my small revenues by contracting my desires,  
 than if I could join the † kingdom of Halyatticus to  
 the Phrygian plains. Much is wanting to those who  
 covet much. 'Tis well *with him*, to whom God hath  
 giving what is necessary with a sparing hand.

\* Amphiraus, *who for a bribe was betray'd by his wife Eriphile.*

† Indip, *the father of Alexander the Great.*

‡ Lydia.



## C A R M E N XVII.

A D Æ L I U M L A M I A M.

*Hortatur ad diem crastinum, qui ater et nubilus fore videbatur, bilare transigendum.*

**Æ**LI, vetusto nobilis ab Lamo,  
 (Quando et priores hinc Lamias ferunt  
 Denominatos, et nepotum  
 Per memores genus omne fauos)  
 Auctore ab illo (a) ducis origine n,  
 Qui Formiarum mœnia dicitur  
 Princeps, et innantem Marica  
 Literibus tenuisse Lirin  
 Late tyrannus. cras foliis nemus  
 Multis, et alga litus inutili  
 Demissa tempestas ab Euro  
 Sternet; aquæ nisi fallit augur  
 Annosa cornix. dum potes, aridum  
 Compone lignum: cras genium mero  
 Curabis, et porco bimestri,  
 Cum famulis operum solutis.

## C A R M E N XVIII.

A F A U N U M.

H Y M N U S.

*Ut sibi propitius sit.*

**F**AUNE, Nympharum fugientum amator;  
 Per meos fines et aprica rura  
 Lenis incedas, abeasque parvis  
 Æquus alumnis:  
 Si tener pleno cadit hœdus anno,  
 Larga nec defunt Veneris sodali  
 Vina crateræ; vetus ara multo  
 Fumat odore:

(a) Illo ducit originem. *Hcinsf.*

Ludit



## O D E XVII.

To ÆLIUS LAMIA.

*He exhorts him to spend the morrow, which threaten'd to be dark and cloudy, in a liberal indulgence.*

O Ælius, nobly descended from the ancient Lamus (\* for as much as they report, that both the first of the Larian family had their name from hence, and all the rest of the descendants thro' faithful records) you derive your origin from that founder, who is said to have possessed, as Prince, the Formian walls, and Liris gilding to the shores of Marica----- an extensive potentate. To-morrow a tempest sent forth from the east shall strew the grove with many leaves, and the shore with useless sea-weed, unless that old prophets of rain, the raven, deceives me. Pile up the dry wood while you may ; to-morrow you shall indulge your genius with wine, and with a pig of two months old, with your slaves dismiss'd from their labour.

## O D E XVIII.

To FAUNUS.

A H Y M N.

*That he would be propitious to him.*

O Faunus, thou lover of the flying nymphs, benignly traverse my borders and sunny fields, and depart propitious to my little nursery ; if a tender kid calls *a victim* to you at the completion of the year, nor plenty of wines be wanting to the goblet, the companion of Venus, and the ancient altar smoaks with libe-

\* This parenthesis is judiciously omitted by Sanadon.



Ludit herboſo pecus omne campo,  
Cum-tibi Nonæ redeunt Decembres : 10  
Feſtus in pratis vacat otioſo

Cum bove pagus :  
Inter audaces lupus errat agnos :  
Spargit agreſtes tibi ſylva frondes :  
Gaudet inviſam pepuliſſe foſſor 15  
Ter pede terram.

## C A R M E N XIX.

## AD TELEPHUM.

*Narratorem intempeſtivum ad conſ. vii feſtivitatem ſubito  
traducit.*

QUANTUM diſſet ab Inacho  
Codrus, pro patria non timidus mori,  
Narras, et genus Ææci,  
Et pugnata ſacro bella ſub Ilio :  
Quo Chium pretio cadum 5  
Mercemur, quis aquam temperet ignibus,  
Quo præbente domum, et quota  
Pelignis caream frigorigibus, taces.  
Da Lunæ propere novæ,  
Da noctis mediæ, da, puer, auguris 10  
Murænæ : tribus aut novem  
Miſcentur (a) cyathis pocula commodis.  
Qui Muſas amat i i res,  
Ternos ter cyathos attonitus petet  
Vates : tres prohibet ſupra 15  
Rixarum metuens tangere Gratia,  
Nudis juncta ſororibus.  
Infanire juvat : cur Berecynthiæ  
Ceſſant flamina tibiæ ?  
Cur pendet tacita fiſtula cum lyra ? 20  
Parcentes ego dexteras  
Odi : ſparge roſas ; audiat invidus  
Dementem ſtrepitum Lycus,  
Et vicina ſeni non (b) habilis Lyco.

(a) Miſcentor cyathis. *Rutg.* (b) Non habili Lyco.



ral perfume. All the cattle sport in the grassy plain, when the nones of December return to you *for the celebration of your festival*; the village keeping holiday, enjoys leisure in the fields, together with the oxen, free from toil. The wolf wanders amongst the fearless lambs; the wood scatters its rural leaves for you, and the labourer rejoices to have beat the heated ground in ripl dance.

## C D E XIX.

## TO TELEPHUS.

*By a sudden interruption he brings over an unseasonable detailer of ancient history, to think rather of what might promote the festivity of the entertainment.*

HOW far Codrus, who was not afraid to die for his country, is removed from Inachus, and the race of Æacus, the battles also that were fought at sacred Troy—*these subjects* you descant upon: but at what price we may purchase a hoghead of Chian; who shall warm the water *for bathing*, who finds a house, and at what hour I am to get rid of *these* Pelignian colds, you are silent. Give me, hoy, *a bumper* for the new moon in an instant, give me *one* for midnight, and *one* for Murena the augur. Let the decanters be mix'd up with three or nine glasses, according to every one's disposition. The enraptur'd bard, who delights in the odd-number'd Muses, shall call for brimmers thrice three. *Each of the Graces*, in conjunction with her naked sisters, fearful of broils, prohibits upwards of three. 'Tis my pleasure to rave: Why cease the breathings of the Phrygian flute? Why is the pipe hung up with the silent lyre? I hate your niggardly handfuls: strew roses in *abundance*. Let the envious Lycus hear the jovial noise; and *let* our neighbour, ill suited to the old Lycus, *hear it*. The ripe Chloc  
G 4 aims



Spissa te nitidum coma,  
 Puro te similem, Telephe, vespero,  
 Tempeſtiva petit Chloe;  
 Me lentus Glyceræ torret amor meæ.

25

## C A R M E N XX.

## A D P Y R R H U M.

*Ne formoſum puerum à ſcilla abſtrahere conetur.*

**N**ON vides quanto moveas (c) periclo,  
 Pyrrhe, Gætulæ catulos? enæ?  
 Dura poſt paulo fugies inaudax  
 Prælia raptor;

5

Cum per obſtantes juvenum cate vas  
 Ibit inſignem repetens Nearchum:  
 Grande certamen, tibi præda cedat  
 Major, an illi.

Interim, dum tu celeres ſagittas  
 Promis, hæc dentes acuit timendos:  
 Arbiter pugne poſuiſſe nudo  
 Sub pede palmam

10

Fertur, et leni recreare vento  
 Sparſum odoratis humerum capillis:  
 Qualis aut Nireus fuit, aut aquoſa  
 Raptus ab Ida.

5

## C A R M E N XXI.

## A D A M P H O R A M.

*Monet ut in Meſſalæ gratiam vinum promat generoſum.*

**O** Nata mecum conſule Manlio  
 Seu tu querelas, five geris jocos,  
 Seu rixam, et inſanos amores,  
 Seu facilem, pia teſta, ſomnum:  
 Quocunque (b) lectum nomine Maſſicum  
 Servas, moveri digna bono die;

(a) Quanto moveas tumultu.  
*Bentl.*

(b) Quocunque foetum nomine.

Deſcende



aims at thee, Telephus, with thy bushy locks, at thee, bright as the clear evening-star; *but* the love of my Glycera slowly consumes me.

## O D E XX.

To P Y R R H U S.

*That he should not endeavour to force away the beautiful youth from his damsel.*

**D**O you not perceive, O Pyrrhus, at what an hazard you are taking away the whelps from a Getulian lioness? In a little while you a timorous ravisher, shall fly from the severe engagement, when she shall march thro' the opposing band of youth redemanding her beauteous Nearchus. A grand contest, whether a greater share of the booty shall fall to thee or her. In the mean while, while you produce your swift arrows, she whets her terrific teeth; while the umpire of the combat is reported to have placed the palm under his naked foot, and refreshed his shoulder, overspread with his perfumed hair, with the gentle breeze: just such another as was Nireus, or \* he that was ravish'd from the watry Ida.

## O D E XXI

To his J A R.

*He calls upon it to furnish him with generous wine, in compliment to Messala.*

**O** Thou goodly cask that was brought to light at the same time with me in the consulship of Manius, whether thou contain *the occasion* of complaint, or jests, or broils and madding amours, or gentle sleep; under whatever title thou preservest the choice music, *thou art* worthy to be removed in an auspicious day

\* Ganymede.



Descende, Corvino jubente  
 Promere languidiora vina.  
 Non ille, quanquam Socraticis madet  
 Sermonibus, te negliget horridus. 10  
 Narratur et priscæ Catonis  
 Sæpe mero caluisse virtus.  
 Tu lene tormentum ingenio admoves  
 Plerumque duro : tu sapientium  
 Curas et arcanum jocofo 15  
 Confilium retegis Lyææ  
 Tu spem reducis mentibus anxii  
 Viresque ; et addis cornua pauperi,  
 Post te neque iratos trementi  
 Regum apices, neque militum arma. 20  
 Te Liber, et, si læta aderit, Venus,  
 Segnesque nodum solvere Gratia,  
 Vivæque producent lucernæ,  
 Dum rediens fugat astra Phœbus.

## C A R M E N XXII.

## A D D I A N A M.

*Ob amicam partu feliciter levatam sacrum annum pollicetur.*

**M**ONTIUM custos nemorumque, Virgo,  
 Quæ laborantes utero puellas  
 Ter vocata audis, adiciisque letho,  
 Diva triformis ;  
 Imminens villæ tua pinus esto,  
 Quam per exactos ego lætus annos,  
 Verris obliquum meditantis ictum  
 Sanguine donem.



descend, Corv'us bids me draw the m  
 He, tho' he is imbued in the Socratic  
 not morosely reject thee. The virtue even *of* *the* *man* *can*  
 is recorded to have been frequently warmed with wine.  
 You apply a gentle violence to that disposition, which  
 is, in general, of the rougher cast. You reveal the  
 oar and secret designs of the wise by *the assistance of*  
 merry Bacchus. You restore hope and spirit to anxious  
 minds, and give \* horns to the poor man, who after  
*tasting* you, neither *adds* the diadems of enraged  
 monarchs, nor the weapons of the military. Thee  
 Bacchus and Venus -if she comes in good humour,  
 and the Graces loth † ‡ dissolve the knot *of their union*,  
 and living lights shall prolong till returning Phœbu  
 puts the stars to flight.

## O D E XXII.

## T O D I A N A

*He promises an annual thanksgiving for the happy delivery  
 of his mistress.*

**V**IRGIN protectress of the mountains and the  
 groves, thou three form'd Goddesses, who thrice  
 † invoked, hearest the young women in labour, and  
 savest them from death. *Sacra* to thee be this pine  
 that overshadows my villa, which I, at the completion  
 of *every* year, joyful will present with the blood of a  
 boar pig, *just* meditating his oblique attack.

\* Alluding to their affixing horns to the statue of Bacchus.

† Inseparably united. They are painted holding each others hands.

‡ Or invoked by three different names.



## C A R M E N XXIII.

A D P H I D Y L E N.

*Deos non tam sumptuosis quam puris muneribus conciliari.*

**C**ŒLO supinas si tuleris manus,  
 Nascente Luna, rustica Phidyle;  
 Si thure placaris et horna  
 Fruge Lares, avidaque porci;  
 Nec pestilentem sentiet Africum 5  
 Fœcunda vitis, nec sterilem sege  
 Rubiginem, aut dulces alumn  
 Pomifero grave tempus anno  
 Nam, quæ nivali pascitur Algido  
 Devota, quercus inter et ilices, 10  
 Aut crescit Albanis in herbis  
 Victima, pontificum secures  
 Cervice tinget: te nihil attinet  
 Tentare multa cæde bidentium,  
 Parvos coronantem marino 15  
 Rore Deos, fragilique myrto.  
 Immunis aram si tetigit manus,  
 Non sumptuosa blandior hostia  
 Mollibit (a) averfos Penates  
 Farre pio, et saliente mica. 20

## C A R M E N XXIV.

A D A V A R U M.

*Seculi sui vitia insectatur et eorum remedia proponit.*

**I**NTACTIS opulentior  
 Thesauris Arabum et divitis Indiæ,  
 Cæmentis licet occupes  
 Tyrrhenum omne tuis, et mare (b) Apulicum;  
 Si (c) figit adamantinos 5  
 Summis verticibus dira Necessitas  
 (a) Mollivit adversos Penates. (b) Ponticum, Publicum.  
 (c) Sic figit adamantinos. Clavos;



## O D E XXIII.

To P H I D Y L E.

*That the blessings of the Gods are not so effectually secured by costly as by pure oblations.*

MY country Phidy! if you raise your suppliant hands to heaven at the new moon, and appease the household Gods with frankincense, and this year's fruits, and a ravening swine; the fertile vine shall neither feel the pestential south-west, nor the corn the barren blight: or your dear brood the sickly season of the fruit-bearing *autumnal* year. For the destined victim, which is pastured in the snowy A'gidum amongst the oaks and holm trees, or thrives in the Albanian meadows, with its throat shall stain the axes of the priests. It is not required of you, who are crowning *our* little Gods with sea-water and the brittle myrtle, to solicit *them* with a great slaughter of sheep. If an innocent hand touches the altar, a magnificent victim will not pacify the offended \* Penates more acceptably than the consecrated cake and crackling salt.

## O D E XXIV.

To the C O V E T O U S.

*He inveighs against the vices of his age, and proposes remedies for them.*

THO' more wealthy than the hoarded (or unripled) treasures of the Arabians and rich India, you should possess yourself by your edifices of the whole Tyrrhenian and Apulian seas; yet if cruel fate fixes its adamant grapples upon the topmast roofs, you shall

\* Household Gods.



Clavos ; non animum metu,  
 Non mortis laqueis expedies caput.  
 Campestris melius Scythæ  
 (Quorum plaustra vagas rite trahunt domos) 10  
 Vivunt, et rigidi Gætæ ;  
 Immetata quibus jugera liberas  
 Fruges et Cererem ferunt ;  
 Nec cultura placet longior annua :  
 Defunctumque laboribus 15  
 Æquali recreat forte vicai  
 Illic matre carentibus  
 Privignis mulier temperat innuens ;  
 Nec dotata regit virum  
 Conjux, nec nitido fudit adultro : 20  
 Dos est magna parentium  
 Virtus, et metuens alterius viri  
 Certo fœdere castitas :  
 Et peccare nefas, aut precium est mori.  
 O ! (a) si quis volet impias 25  
 Cædes, et rabiem tollere civicam :  
 Si quæret pater urbium  
 Subscribi statuis ; indomitam audeat  
 Refrænare licentiam,  
 Clarus (b) postgenitis : quatinus, heu nefas ! 30  
 Virtutem incolumem odimus,  
 Sublatam ex oculis quærimus invidi.  
 Quid tristes quærimoniæ,  
 Si non supplicio culpa reciditur ?  
 Quid leges sine moribus 35  
 Vanæ proficiunt ; si neque fervidis  
 Pars inclusa caloribus  
 Mundi, nec Boreæ finitimum latus,  
 Duratæque (c) solo nives  
 Mercatorem abigunt ? horrida callidi 40  
 Vincunt æquora navitæ.  
 Magnum pauperies opprobrium, jubet  
 Quidvis et facere et pati,  
 Virtutisque viam (d) deferit arduæ.

(a) O quis, quis volet. *Bentl.* (b) Carus postgenitis. (c) Du-  
 ratæque gelu. *Bentl.* (d) Viam deferere. *Bentl.*



not disengage your mind from dread, nor your life from the snares of death. The Scythians that dwell in the plains, whose carts, according to their custom, draw their vagrant habitations, live in a better manner, and *so do* the rough Getæ, whose uncircumscribed acres produce fruits and corn free to all *alike*, nor is a longer than annual tillage agreeable, and a success ~~so~~ believes him who has accomplished his labours by an equal right. There the guiltless wife spares her motherless children-in-law nor does the portioned spouse govern her husband; nor put any confidence in a sleek adulterer. Their portion is the eminent virtue of their parents, and a chastity reserved from *any* other man by a steadfast security: and it is forbidden to sin, or the reward is death. O if there be any one willing to remove *our* impious slaughters, and civil rage: if he is desirous to be inscribed THE FATHER OF THE STATE, on statues *erected to him*, let him dare to curb insuperable licentiousness, and be famous to posterity; since we (O injustice!) detest virtue while living, *but* invidiously seek for her after she is taken out of our view. To what purpose are our woeful complaints, if sin is not cut off with punishment? of what efficacy are empty laws. without morals *to enforce them*? if neither that part of the world which is precluded by the fervent heats, nor that side which borders upon the north, and snows, harden'd upon the ground, keep off the merchant; *and* the expert sailors get the better of the horrible seas. Poverty, *being esteemed* a great reproach, impels *us* both to do and to suffer any thing, and deserts the path of virtue as *too* difficult. Let us *then* cast  
our



Vel nos in Capitolium, 45  
 Quo clamor vocat et turba faventium ;  
 Vel nos in mare proximum  
 Gemmas, et lapides, aurum et inutile,  
 Summi materiam mali,  
 Mittamus. scelerum si bene pœnitet, 50  
 Eradenda cupidinis  
 Pravi sunt elementa, et teneræ nimis  
 Mentis asperioribus  
 Formandæ (a) studiis. nescio quo rudis  
 Hærere ingenuus puer, 55  
 Venarique timet ; ludere doctus or,  
 Seu Græco jubeas trocho,  
 Seu malis vetita legibus alea :  
 Cum periura patris fides  
 Confortem iocum fallat et hospitem, 60  
 Indignoque pecuniam  
 Hæredi properet. scilicet improbæ  
 Crescunt divitiæ : tamen  
 Curtæ nescio quid semper abest rei.

## C A R M E N XXV.

## AD BACCHUM.

## D I T H Y R A M B U S.

*Augusti laudes, Baccho auspice, exequi meditatur.*

QUO me, Bacche, rapis tui  
 Plenum ? quæ nemora, aut quos agor in specus,  
 Velox mente nova ? quibus  
 Antris, egregii Cæsaris audiar  
 Æternum meditans decus 5  
 Stellis inferere, et concilio Jovis ?  
 Dicam insigne, recens, adhuc  
 Indictum ore alio. non secus in jugis  
 Exsomnia (b) stupet Evias,  
 Hebrum prospiciens, et nive candidam 10

(a) Firmandæ studiis. *Bentl.*

(b) Edonis stupet Evias.



our gems and precious stones, and useless gold, the cause of extreme evil, either into the capitol, where the acclamations and croud of applauding *citizens* call us, or into the adjoining ocean. If we are truly penitent for our enormities, the *very* elements of depraved lust are to be erased, and the minds of too soft a mould shou'd be harden'd by severer studies. The noble youth knows not how to keep his seat on horseback, and is afraid to go a hunting, more skill'd to play (if you chuse it) with the Grecian troque, or dice which are prohibited by law. While the father's perjury can deceive his coheir, partner, and friend, and he hastes to get money for an unworthy heir. In a word; iniquitous wealth increases, *and* yet something is ever wanting to the incomplete fortune.

## O D E XXV.

TO BACCHUS.

A DITHYRAMBIC.

*His design is to praise Augustus, being elevated to it thro the inspiration of Bacchus.*

WHITHER, O Bacchus, are you hurrying me, replete with your *influence*? into what groves, into what recesses am I driven, actuated with uncommon spirit? In what caverns, meditating the immortal honour of illustrious Cæsar, shall I be heard enrolling him amongst the stars and the council of Jove? I will utter something extraordinary, now, hitherto unsung by any other voice. Thus the sleepless Bacchanalian priestess is struck with enthusiasm casting her eyes upon Hebrus, and Thrace bleached with snow,  
and



Thracen, ac pede barbaro

Lustratam Rhodopen. ut mihi devio  
Ripas (a) et vacuum nemus

Mirari libet ! o Naiadum potens,  
Baccharumque valentium 15

Proceras manibus vertere fraxinos ;  
Nil parvum, aut humili modo,

Nil mortale loquar. dulce periculum est,

O (b) Lenæ, sequi Deum  
Cingentem viridi tempora vampino. 20

## C A R M E N XXVI.

A D V E N E R E M.

*Amori valedicite*

VIXI puellis nuper idoneus,  
Et militavi non fine gloria ;  
Nunc arma defunctumque bello  
Barbiton hic paries habebit,

Evum marinæ qui Veneris latus  
Custodit. hic, hic ponite lucida 5

Funalia, et vectes, et arcus

Oppositis foribus minaces.

O, quæ beatam Diva tenes Cyprum, et  
Memphim carentem Sithonia nive, 10

Regina, sublimi, flagello

Tange Chloen semel arrogantem.

(a) Rupes et vacuum nemus. Rivos et vacuum nemus. Bentl.  
(b) Te Lenæ sequi Ducem. Bentl.



and Rhodope traversed by the feet of Barbarians. How am I delighted in my rambles, to admire the rocks and the desert grove ! O lord of the Naiads and the Bacchanalian women, who are able with their hands to overthrow lofty ash-trees ; nothing little, nothing low, nothing mortal, will I sing. 'Tis a charming hazard, O Bacchus, to accompany the God who binds his temples with the verdant vine-leaf.

## O D E    XXVI.

T O    V E N U S.

*He bids farewell to love.*

**I** Lately lived a proper person *for the service of the* girls, and campaigned it not without honour ; but now this wall, which guards the left side of *the statue* of sea-born Venus, shall have my arms and my lyre discharged from warfare. Here, here, deposit the shining flambeaux, and the wrenching irons, and the bows, that threaten'd the resisting doors. O thou goddess, that possessest the blissful Cyprus, and Memphis that is free from the Sithonian snow, *O thou Queen of Love*, give the haughty Chloe one cut with thy high-raised lash.



## C A R M E N XXVII.

## AD GALATEAM NAVIGATURUM.

*Abeuntem secundis votis profecutus, navigationis pericula  
ac maxime Europes exemplum ipsi proponi .*

**I** N P I O S parræ recinentis omen  
Ducat. et prægnans canis, aut ab agro  
Rava decurrens lupa Lanuvino.

Fœtaque vulpes :  
Rumpat (a) et serpens iter institutum, 5  
Si per obliquum similis sagittæ  
Terruit mannos. ego cui timebō

Providus auspex,  
Antequam stantes repetat paludes  
Imbrium divina avis imminentum, 10  
Oscinem corvum prece fuscitabo  
Solis ab ortu.

Sis licet felix ubicunque (b) mavis,  
Et memor nostri, Galatea, vivas :  
Teque nec lævus vetet ire picus, 15  
Nec vaga cornix.

Sed vides quanto trepidet tumultu  
Pronus Orion ? ego, quid sit ater  
Adriæ, novi, finus ; et quid albus  
Peccet Iapyx. 20

Hostium uxores pue ique cæcos  
Sentiant motus orientis (c) Austri, et  
Æquoris nigri fremitum, et trementes  
Verbera ripas.

Sic et Europe niveum dolofo 25  
Credidit tauro latus, et scatentem  
Belluis pontum, mediasque fraudes  
Palluit audax.

Nuper in pratis studiosa florum, et  
Debitæ Nymphis opifex coronæ 30  
Nocte sublustri nihil astra præter  
Vidit et undas.

(a) Rumpat et serpens. (b) Ubicunque navis. Rutg. Ama-  
bis. Heins. (c) Orientis hædi.



## O D E XXVII.

TO GALATEA, upon her going to sea.

*His best wishes attending her departure, he sets before her the dangers of the sea, and most particularly the example of Europa.*

LET the augury of the chattering jay, and a pregnant bitch, or a tawny wolf running down from the Lanuvian fields, or a fox with whelp conduct the impious *on their way*: the serpent also breaks his undertaken journey, if like an arrow athwart the way it has frighten'd the horses. I, a provident augur for her whom I shall be concerned for, will invoke from the east with my prayers the raven foreboding by his croaking, before the bird that is presaging of impending showers revisits the stagnant pools. May you be happy, O Galatea, wheresoever you chuse to reside, and live mindful of me, and may neither the unlucky pye, nor the vagrant crow, forbid *your* going on. But do you see with what an uproar the prone Orion labours on. I *well* know what the dangerous bay of the Adriatic is, and in what manner \* Iapyx, *seemingly* serene, is guilty of *deceit*. Let the wives and children of our enemies feel the dark tumults of the rising south, and the roaring of the blacken'd sea, and the shores trembling with its lash. Thus too Europa trusted her fair side to the deceitful bull, and, bold as she was, turn'd pale at the sea abounding with monsters, and the cheat now become manifest. *She, who* lately in the meadows *was* busied about flowers, and the composer of the chaplet meet for nymphs, *now* saw nothing in the dusky night, but stars and water.

\* See note on Ode III. Lib. i.



Quæ simul centum tetigit potentem  
Oppidis Creten ; (a) Pater, o relictum  
Filiæ nomen, pietasque ! dixit 35  
Victa furore.

Unde ? quo veni ? levis una mors est  
Virginum culpæ. vigilansne ploro  
Turpe commissum ? an vitio carentem  
Ludit imago 40

Vana, .quæ porta fugiens eburna  
Somnium ducit ? meliusne fluctus  
Ire per longos fuit, an recentes  
Carpere flores ?

Si quis infamem mihi nunc juvencum 45  
Dedat iratæ, lacerare ferro, et  
Frangere enitar modo multum amati  
Cornua monstri.

Impudens liqui patrios penates :  
Impudens Orcum moror. o Deorum 50  
Si quis hæc audis utinam inter errem  
Nuda leones.

Antequam turpis macies decentes  
Occupet malas, teneræque succus  
Defluat prædæ, speciosa quæro 55  
Pascere tigres.

Vilis Europe, pater urget absens :  
Quid mori cessas ? potes hac ob orno  
Pendulum zona bene te secuta  
Lædere (b) collum. 60

Sive te rupes, et acuta letho  
Saxa delectant ; age, te procellæ  
Crede voloci : nisi herile mavis  
Carpere pensum,

Regius sanguis, dominæque tradi 65  
Barbaræ pellex. aderat querenti  
Perfidum ridens Venus, et remisso  
Filius arcu.

Mox ubi ludit fatis ; Abstineto,  
Dixit, irarum, calidæque rixæ ; 70

(a) O Patris, o relictum. *Cunn.*  
videre collum.

(b) Zona bene se uia



Who, as soon as she arrived at Crete, powerful with its hundred cities, cry'd out, overcome with rage, O father, O the lost name of daughter, O my duty ! from whence ? whither am I come ? one death is too little for a virgin's crime. Am I awake while I deplore my base offence ; or does some vain phantom, which, escaping from the ivory \* gate, brings on a dream, impose upon me, *as yet* free from vice ? Was it better to travel o'er the tedious waves, or to gather the fresh flowers ? If any one now would deliver up to me in my anger this infamous bull, I would do my utmost to tear him to pieces with steel, and break off the horns of the monster, lately so much beloved by me. Abandoned I have left my father's house, *and yet* abandoned I procrastinate my doom. O if any of the Gods hear this, I wish I may wander naked among lions. Before a disagreeable decay seize my comely cheeks, and moisture leave this tender prey. I desire, in all the perfection of my beauty, to be the food of tygers. " Thou base Europa, thy absent father presses thee : " why do you hesitate to die ? You may break your " neck suspended from this ash, with your girdle that " has commodiously attended you. Or if a precipice, " and the rocks that are edged with death, please you ; " come on, commit yourself to the rapid storm : unless you that are of blood royal had rather card your " mistress's wool, and be given up as a concubine to " some barbarian dame." *Here* the treacherously smiling Venus, and her son, with his bow relaxed, approached the complaining *maid*. Presently, when she had sufficiently rallied her, refrain (she cry'd) from your rage and passionate chidings, since *this* detested

\* The poets fabled two gates of dreams, one of horn, and the other of ivory ; out of the former the true ones were supposed to proceed, and the false ones from the latter.



Cum (a) tibi invisus laceranda reddet  
 Cornua taurus.  
 Uxor invicti Jovis esse nescis ?  
 Mitte singultus ; bene ferre magnam  
 Disce fortunam : tua sectus orbis  
 Nomina ducet.

75

## C A R M E N XXVIII.

A D L Y D E N.

*Ad transfigenda hilariter Neptunalia in ejus domum se invit.*

**F**ESTO quid potius die  
 Neptuni (b) faciam ? prome reconditum,  
 Lyde strenua, Cæcubum,  
 Minitæque adhibe vim sapientiæ.  
 Inclinare meridiem 5  
 Sentis ; æ, veluti flet volucris dies,  
 Parcis deripere horreo  
 Cessantem Bibuli consulis amphoram.  
 Nos cantabimus invicem  
 Neptunum, et virides Nereidum comas : 10  
 Tu curva recines lyra  
 Latonam, et celeris spicula Cynthiæ :  
 Summo carmine, quæ Cnidon  
 Fulgentesque tenet Cycladas, et Paphon  
 Junctis visit oloribus 15  
 Dicetur ; merita Nox quoque nænia,

## C A R M E N XXIX.

A D M Æ C E N A T E M.

*Invitat ad frugalem cænam, et ut anxias de rebus futuris  
 curas omittat, sapienter admonet.*

**T**YRRHENA regum progenies, tibi  
 Non ante verso lene merum cado,

(a) Jam tibi injussus, Benth.

(b) Neptuni facias ? Benth.



bull shall surrender his horns to be torn in pieces by you.—Are you ignorant, that you are the wife of the invincible Jove? Learn duly to support your distinguished good fortune. A\* division of the world shall bear your name.

## O D E XXVIII.

To L Y D E

*In order to pass Neptune's feast agreeably, he invites her to his house.*

**W**HAT can I do better on the festal day of Neptune? Produce, my active Lyde, the hoarded Cæcuban, and make an attack upon wisdom, who is *ever* upon her guard. You perceive the noon-tide is on its decline; and yet, as if the fleeting day stood still, you delay to bring out of the store-house the † loitering cask *that bears its date* from the consulship of Bibulus. We will sing by turns Neptune, and the green locks of *his* Neriads; you shall chrunt on your wreathed lyre Latona, and the darts of the nimble Cynthia; at the conclusion of your song, let ‡ *her* be celebrated, who, with her yoked swans, visits Cnidos and the shining Cyclades and Paphos: let the night also be *celebrated* in a suitable lay.

## O D E XXIX.

To M Æ C E N A S.

*He invites him to a frugal entertainment, and wisely admonishes him to lay aside all anxious cares about futurity.*

**O** Mæcenas, the progeny of Tuscan kings, there has been a long while for you in my house some mellow wine in an unbroached hoghead, with rose-

\* The continent of Europe.

Alluding to Bibulus, who, being colleague with Cæsar, was a  
her, and his office a sine-cure.

† Venus.



Cum flore, Mæcenas, rofarum, et Pressa tuis balanus capillis Jamduidum apud me est. eripe te moræ : Ne semper udum Tibur et Æfulæ Declive contempleris arvum, et Telegoni juga parricidæ. Fastidiosam desere copiam, et Molem propinquam nubibus arduis : Omitte mirare beatæ Fumum et opes strepitumque Romæ. Plerumque gratæ divitibus vices ; Mundæque parvo sub lare pauperum Cœnæ, sine aulæis et oïtro. Solicitam explicuere frontem. Jam clarus occultum Andromede pater Ostendit ignem ; jam Procyon furit, Et stellæ, vesani Leonis, Sole dies referente ficos.	5
Jam pastor umbras cum grege languido Rivumque fessus quærit, et horridi Dumeta Sylvani : caretque Ripa vagis taciturna ventis. Tu, civitatem quis deceat status Curas ; et Urbi sollicitus times, Quid Seres et regnata Cyro Bactra parent, Tanaisque (a) discors. Prudens futuri temporis exitum Caliginosa nocte premit Deus ; Ridetque, si mortalis ultra Fas trepidat. quod adest, memento Componere æquus : cætera fluminis Ritu feruntur, nunc medio alveo Cum pace delabentis Etruscum In mare, nunc lapides adesos, Stirpesque raptas, et pecus, et domos Volventis una, non sine montium Clamore, vicinæque silvæ ; Cum fera diluvies quietos	10 15 20 25 30 35 40

(a) Tanaisque diffors. *Bentl.*



flowers and expressed essence for your hair. Disengage yourself from any thing that may retard you, nor continually contemplate the marshy Tibur, and the sloping fields of Æsula, and the hills of \* Telegonus the parricide. Leave abundance, which is the source of dangers, and yon pile of buildings approaching near the clouds : cease to admire the smother and opulence and noise of flourishing Rome. A change is frequently agreeable to the rich, and a cleanly meal in the little cottage of the poor hath smother'd an anxious brow without carpets or purple. Now the bright † father of Andromeda displays his hidden fire ; now Procyon rages and the constellation of the frantic Lion, as the sun causes the thirsty season to revolve. Now the weary shepherd, with his languid flock, seeks the shade, and the river, and the thickets of rough Sylvanus ; and the silent bank is free from the wavering winds. You regard what constitution may *best* suit the state, and are in an anxious dread for Rome, what preparations the Seres, and the Bactrians subject to Cyrus, and the factious Tanais, are making. The wise Gods involve in obscure darkness the events of the time to come, and laugh if a mortal is over and above solicitous. Be mindful to manage duly that which is present. What remains goes on in the manner of the river, at one time calmly gliding in the middle of its channel to the Tuscan sea, at another rolling along corroded stones, and stumps of trees forced away, and cattle, and houses, not without the noise of *ecchoing* mountains and neighbouring woods, when

\* Telegonus, the founder of Tusculum, *accidentally* killed his father.

† Cepheus.



Irritat amnes. ille potens fui  
 Lætusque deget, cui licet in diem  
 Dixisse, Vixi : cras vel atra  
 Nube polum Pater occupato,  
 Vel sole puro : non tamen irritum, 45  
 Quodcunque retro est, efficiet ; neque  
 Diffinget, infectumque reddet,  
 Quod fugiens semel hora vexit.  
 Fortuna sævo læta negotio, et  
 Ludum insolentem ludere pertinax, 50  
 Transmutat incertos honores,  
 Nunc mihi, nunc alii benigna.  
 Laudo manentem. si celeres quatit  
 Pennas, resigno quæ dedit, et mea  
 Virtute me involvo, probamque 55  
 Pauperiem sine dote quæro  
 Non est meum, si mugiat Africis  
 Malus procellis, ad miseras preces  
 Decurrere, et votis pacisci,  
 Ne Cypriæ Tyriæque merces 60  
 Addant avaro divitias mari.  
 Tunc me biremis præsidia scaphæ  
 Tutum per Ægæos tumultus  
 Aura feret, geminusque Pollux.

## C A R M E N XXX.

*Famæ perennitatem sibi ab suis versibus pollicetur.*

**E**XEGI monumentum ære perennius,  
 Regalique situ pyramidum altius ;  
 Quod non imber edax, non Aquilo impotens  
 Possit diruere, aut innumerabilis  
 Annorum series, et fuga temporum. 5  
 Non omnis moriar ; multaue pars mei  
 Vitabit Libitinam. usque ego postera  
 Crescam laude recens ; dum Capitolium  
 Scandet cum tacita virgine pontifex.  
 Dicar, qua violens obstrepit Aufidus,  
 Et qua pauper aquæ Daunus agrestium



the merciless deluge enrages the peaceful waters. That man is master of himself and shall live happy, who has it in his power to say, I have lived to-day ; to-morrow let father *Jupiter* invest the heaven, either with a black cloud, or with clear sunshine ; nevertheless he shall not render ineffectual what is past, nor change nor annihilate what the fleeting hour has once carried off. Fortune, happy in the execution of her cruel office, and persisting to play her insolent game, changes uncertain honours, now to me, *and* by and by indulgent to another. I praise her while she abides by me. *But* if she moves her fleet wings, I resign what she has bestow'd, and wrap myself up in my virtue, and court honest poverty without a portion 'Tis no business of mine, if the mast groan with the African storms, to have recourse to piteous prayers, and to make a bargain with my vows, that my Cyprian and Syrian merchandize may not make an addition to the wealth of the insatiable sea. Then the fanning gale and the twin Pollux shall carry me safe in the protection of a skiff with two oars, thro' the tumultuous *Ægean* sea.

## O D E XXX.

*He promises himself an immortality of fame from his poetical writings.*

**I** Have executed a monument more lasting than brass, and more sublime than the regal elevation of pyramids, which the wasting rain, the unavailing north wind, or an innumerable succession of years, and the flight of seasons, shall not be able to demolish. I shall not wholly die, but a great part of me shall escape \* *Libitina*. I shall continually be renew'd in the praises of posterity, as long as the priest shall ascend the capitol with the silent *Vestal* virgin. Where the rapid *Aufidus* shall murmur and where *Daunus*, poor-

\* *Goddess of Death.*





Regnavit (*a*) populorum, ex humili potens,  
Princeps Æolium carmen ad Italos  
Deduxisse modos. fume superbiam  
Quæfitam meritis, et mihi Delphica  
Lauro cinge volens, Melpomene, comam.

45

(*a*) Regnator populorum.

Q. H O R A.





( 175 )

ly supplied with water, ruled over a rustic people, I, exalted from a low degree, shall be acknowledged as having originally adapted the Æolic verse to Italian measures.—Melpomene, assume that pride which your merits have acquired, and willingly crown my hair with the Delphic laurel.

H 4

T H E



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Q. HORATII FLACCI  
C A R M I N U M  
L I B E R IV.

---

C A R M E N I.

A D V E N E R E M.

*Se jam ea ætate esse, ut a rebus Veneris alieno animo esse  
debeat.*

**I**NTERMISSA, Venus, diu  
Rursus bella moves? parce precor, precor.  
Non sum qualis eram bonæ  
Sub regno Cynaræ. define, dulcium  
Mater sæva Cupidinum, 5  
Circa lustra decem flectere mollibus  
Jam durum imperiis: abi  
Quo blandæ juvenum te revocant preces.  
Tempestivius in domo  
Pauli, purpureis ales oloribus, 10  
Commessabere Maximi;  
Si torrere jecur quæris idoneum.  
Namque et nobilis, et decens,  
Et pro sollicitis non tacitus reis, Et



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THE  
FOURTH BOOK  
OF THE  
ODES  
OF  
HORACE.

---

ODE I.

TO VENUS.

*He was now arrived at such an age that he ought no longer to think of love affairs.*

**A**FTER a long cessation, O Venus, again are you stirring up tumults? Spare me, I beseech you, I beseech you. I am not the man I was under the dominion of good-natur'd Cynara. Forbear, thou cruel mother of soft desires, to bend one bordering upon fifty, now *too* harden'd for *thy* soft commands: go whither the soothing prayers of youth invoke thee. More seasonably may you revel in the house of Paulus Maximus, flying thither with your splendid swans; if you seek to enflame a suitable breast. For he is both *lofely* and graceful, and by no means silent in the cause of distressed defendants, and a youth of an hundred



Et centum puer artium, 15  
 Late signa feret militiæ tuæ ;  
 Et, quandoque potentior  
 Largis muneribus riferit æmuli,  
 Albanos prope te lacus  
 Ponet marino earum sub trabe citrea. 20  
 Illic plurima naribus  
 Duces thura ; (a) lyræque et Berecynthiæ  
 Delectabere tibiæ  
 Mistis carminibus, non sine fistula.  
 Illic bis pueri die 25  
 Numen cum teneris virginibus tuum  
 Laudantes, pede candido  
 In morem Salium ter quatient humum.  
 Me nec fœmina, nec puer  
 Jam, nec spes animi credula mutui, 30  
 Nec certare juvat mero,  
 Nec vincere novis tempora floribus.  
 Sed cur, heu ! Ligurine, cur  
 Manat rara meas lacryma per genas ?  
 Cur facunda parum decoro 35  
 Inter verba cadit lingua silentio ?  
 Nocturnis te ego somniis  
 Jam captum teneo, jam volucrem sequor  
 Te per gramina Martii  
 Campi, te per aquas, dure, volubiles.

## C A R M E N II.

### A D A N T O N I U M I U L U M.

*Invitatus Horatius ad Augusti victorias carmine Pindarico celebrandas ita se excusat ut id ipsum maxime præstet quod videtur tractare.*

**P**INDARUM quisquis studet æmulari, I-  
 ule, ceratis ope Dædalea  
 Nititur pennis, vitreo daturus  
 Nomina ponto.

(a) Lyræque et Berecynthia---tibia.



accomplishments, he shall bear the ensigns of your warfare far and wide : and whenever more prevailing than the ample presents of a rival, he shall laugh *at his expence*, he shall erect thee in marble under a citron dome near the Alban lake. There you shall smell abundant frankincense. and shall be charm'd with the mixed music of the lyre and Berecynthian pipe, not without the flageolet. There the youths, together with the tender maidens, twice a day celebrating your divinity, shall, \* Salian-like, with *snow-white* foot, thrice shake the ground. As for me, neither woman, nor youth, nor the fond hope of a mutual inclination, nor to contend in wine, nor to bind my temples with fresh flowers, delight me *any longer*. But why, ah ! why, O Ligurinus. does the tear every now and then trickle down my cheeks ? Why does my fluent tongue falter between my words with an ill-becoming silence ? Thee, in my dreams by night I clasp, caught *in my arms* ; thee flying cross the turf of the Campus Martius, thee I pursue, O cruel one, thro' the rolling waters.

## O D E II.

TO ANTONIUS IULUS.

*Horace, being desired to celebrate the victories of Augustus in Pindaric verse, excuses himself in such a manner, that the very excuse itself very highly performs what he seems to decline.*

WHOEVER endeavours, O Iulus, to rival Pindar, makes an effort on wings formed of wax, by art Dædalian, about to communicate his name to

\* *Priests of Bacchus.*



Monte decurrens velut amnis, imbres 5  
 Quem super notas aluere ripas,  
 Fervet, immensusque ruit profundo  
     Pindarus ore ;  
 Laurea donandus Apollinari,  
 Seu per audaces iova dithyrambos 10  
 Verba devolvit, numerisque fertur  
     Lege solutis :  
 Seu Deos, regesque caeli, Deorum  
 Sanguinem ; per quos cecidere iusta  
 Morte Centauri, cecidit tremendæ 15  
     Flamma Chimæaræ :  
 Sive quos Elea domum reducit  
 Palma cœlestes, pugilemve equumve  
 Dicit, et centum potiore signis  
     Munere donat : 20  
 Flebili sponsæ juvenemve raptum  
 Plorat ; et vires, animumque, moresque  
 Aureos (a) educit in astra, nigroque  
     Invidet Orco,  
 Multa Dircaëum levat aura cycnum, 25  
 Tendit, Antoni, quoties in altos  
 Nubium tractus : ego, apis Matinæ  
     More modoque,  
 Grata carpentis thyma per laborem  
 Plurimum, circa nemus, uvidique 30  
 Tiburis (b) ripas, operosa parvus  
     Carmina fingo.  
 Concines majore poeta plectro  
 Cæsarem, quandoque trahet feroces  
 Per sacrum clivum, merita decorus 35  
     Fronde, Sicambros :  
 Quo nihil majus meliusve terris  
 Fata donavere, bonique Divi,  
 Nec dabunt, quamvis redeant in aurum  
     Tempora priscum. 40  
 Concines lætosque dies, et Urbis  
 Publicum ludum, super impetrato  
 Fortis Augusti reditu, forumque  
     Litibus orbum.

(a) Aureos reducit in astra.      (b) Tiburis rivos. *Bentl.*  
Tum



The azure sea. Like a river pouring down a mountain, when sudden rains have increased it beyond its accustomed banks ; such the deep-mouthed Pindar rages and rushes on immeasurable ; sure to merit Apollo's laurel, whether he rolls down *his* new-formed terms thro' the daring dithyrambic, and's borne on in numbers exempt from rule : whether he sings the Gods, and kings the offspring of the Gods, by whom the Centaurs perished with a just instruction, *by whom* was quenched the flame of the dreadful Chimæra ; or celebrates he those whom the palm, *in the Olympic games* at Elis, brings home exalted to the skies—wrestler or steed, and presents them with a gift preferable to a hundred statues : or deploras *some* youth, snatched *by death* from his mournful bride, and displays both his strength and courage and \* golden morals to the stars, and rescues him from the dark *oblivion of the* grave. A strong † air elevates the Dircean swan, O Antonius, as often as he soars into the lofty regions of the clouds : *but* I, after the custom and manner of the ‡ Matinian bee, that laboriously gathers the grateful thyme, I, a diminutive creature, compose elaborate verses about the grove and the banks of the watery Tibur. You, a poet of sublimer strain, shall sing of Cæsar, whenever graceful in his merited laurel he shall drag the fierce Sicambri along the sacred hill ; *Cæsar*, than whom nothing greater or better the fates and indulgent Gods *ever* bestowed on the earth, nor will bestow, tho' the times shou'd return to their primitive gold. You shall sing both the festal days, and the public rejoicings on account of the *often*-implored return of the brave Augustus, and the Forum silent from

\* *Incorrupt, the morals of the golden age.*

† *Flies strongly.*

‡ *Matinus was a mountain in Calabria abounding with thyme.*



Tum meæ (si quid (a) loquar audiendum) 45  
 Vocis accedet bona pars ; et, o sol  
 Pulcher, o laudande, canam, recepto  
 Cæsare fel'x.  
 Tuque (b) dum procedis, Io triumphe  
 Non semel d'ice nus, Io triumphe, 50  
 Civitas omnis ; habimusque Divis  
 Thura benigni  
 Te decem tauri, totiduc'que vaccæ ;  
 Me tener solvet vitulus, relicta  
 Matre, qui largis juvenescit herbis 55  
 In mea vota ;  
 Fronte curvatos imitatus ignes.  
 Tertium lunæ referentis (c) ortum,  
 Qua notam (d) duxit, niveus videri,  
 Cætera fulvus. 60

## C A R M E N III.

## A D M E L P O M E N E N.

*Acceptum illi refert, quod aliquem inter poetas numerum et locum obtineat.*

QUEM tu, Melpomene, semel  
 Nascentem placido lumine videris,  
 Illum non labor Isthmius  
 Clarabit pugilem ; non equus impiger  
 Curru ducet Achaico 5  
 Victorem ; neque res bellica Deliis  
 Ornatum foliis ducem,  
 Quod regum tumidas contuderit minas,  
 Ostendet Capitolio :  
 Sed quæ Tibur aquæ fertile præfluunt, 10  
 Et spissæ nemorum comæ,  
 Fingent Æolio carmine nobilem.  
 Romæ principis urbium  
 Dignatur soboles inter amabiles

(a) Si quid loquor audiendum. (b) Duxque dum procedit  
 Heinfs. isque. Bentl. (c) Lunæ referentis orbem. (d) Qua  
 notam traxit.



law suits. Then (if I can offer any thing worth hearing) a considerable portion of my voice shall join *the general acclamation*, and *then* will I sing, happy at the reception of Cæsar, “O glorious day O worthy art thou to be celebrated.” And whilst you move along in procession, shouts of triumph we will repeat, shouts of triumph the whole city *shall repeat*, and we will offer frankincense to the indulgent Gods. Thee ten bulls and as many heifers shall atone, me a tender steering, that, having left his dam, thrives in spacious pastures for the discharge of my vows; resembling, *by the horns on his forehead*, the bright curvature of the moon, when she appears of three days old, in which part *also* he has a mark of a snowy aspect, *but* is of a dun colour over the rest of his body.

### O D E III.

#### TO MELPOMENE.

*He acknowledges the favour to her, that he obtains some place and rank amongst poets.*

**H**IM, O Melpomene, whom at his birth you have once view'd with a benign aspect, the Isthmian contest shall not render eminent as a wrestler; the swift horse shall not draw *him* triumphant in a Grecian car; nor shall warlike achievement shew him in the capitol, adorned with the Delian laurel, on account of his having quashed the proud threats of kings: but such waters as flow thro' the fertile Tibur, and the dense leaves of the groves, shall make him distinguished for the \* *Æolian* verse. The sons of Rome, the queen of cities, deign to rank me amongst

\* *Alcaic.*



Vatum ponere me choros ;  
 Et jam dente minus mordeor invido.  
 O testitudinis aureæ  
 Dulcem quæ strepitum, Pieri, temperas ;  
 O mutis quæque piscibus  
 Donatur, veni, si libeat, sonum : 28  
 Totum muneris hæc tui est,  
 Quod monstri digitò prætereuntium  
 Romanæ fidicen lyræ :  
 Quod spiro, et placeo, si placeo, tuum est.

## C A R M E N IV.

## D R U S I L A U D E S.

*Claudii Drusi Neronis de Vindeliciis victoriam celebrat.*

QUALEM ministrum fulminis alitem  
 (Cui rex Deorum regnum in aves vagas  
 Permisit, expertus fidelem  
 Jupiter in Ganymede flavo)  
 Olim juvenas, et patrius vigor 5  
 Nido laborum (a) propulit inscium ;  
 Vernique. jam nimbis remotis,  
 Insolitos docuere nifus  
 Venti paventem ; mox in ovilia  
 Demisit hostem (b) vividus impetus ; 10  
 Nunc in reluctantes dracones  
 Egit amor dapis atque pugnae :  
 Qualemve lætis caprea pascuis  
 Intenta, fulvæ matris ab ubere  
 Jam (c) lacte depulsum leonem, 15  
 Dente novo peritura, vidit :  
 Videre (d) Rhœti bella sub Alpibus  
 Drusum gerentem et Vindelici ; quibus  
 Mos unde deductus per omne  
 Tempus Amazonia securi 20

(a) Nido laborum protulit. (b) Fervidus impetus. (c) Jam  
 hanc depulsum. Benth. jam jamque. Kuster. (d) Videre Rætis  
 bella. Benth.



the amiable band of poets ; and now I am less carped  
 by the tooth of envy. O thou muse, who regulatest  
 the sweet harmony of the gilded \* shell ! O thou, who  
 canst immediately bestow, if thou pleasest, the note ; of  
 the *dying* swan upon the mute fish ! it is entirely thy  
 gift that I am marked out, as the stringer of the Roman  
 lyre, by the fingers of passengers : that I breathe, and  
 give pleasure, if I do give pleasure it is owing to thee.

## O D E IV.

### The PRAISES of DRUSUS.

*He celebrates the victory of Claudius Drusus Nero over  
 the Vindelici.*

**L**IKE as the winged minister of thunder († to  
 whom Jupiter, the sovereign of the Gods, has  
 assigned the dominion over the fleeting birds, having  
 experienced his fidelity in *the affair* of the beauteous  
 Ganymede,) at one time youth and hereditary vigour  
 drew *him* from his nest, unused to toil ; and the vernal  
 winds, the showers being now dispelled, taught him,  
*at first* timorous unwonted enterprizes : in a little  
 while his violent impetuosity dispatched him, as an  
 enemy to the sheep-folds ; *and* now an appetite for  
 food and fight has impelled him upon the reluctant  
 dragons : or as a she-goat, intent on rich pastures, has  
 beheld a *young* lion but just weaned from the udder of  
 his tawny dam, ready to be devoured by his newly-  
 grown tooth ; *such* did the Rhæti and the Vindelici  
 behold Drusus carrying on the war under the Alps ;  
 (whence this people derived the custom, which has  
 always prevailed amongst them, of arming their right  
 hand with the Amazonian ax, I have purposely omit-

\* The lyre was made of a tortoise shell.

† This parenthesis is omitted by many editors.



Dextras obarmet, quærere distuli :  
 Nescire fas est omnia. sed diu  
     Lateque victrices catervæ  
         Confiliis juvenis (a) revictæ,  
 Sente. quid nens rite, quid indoles 25  
 Nutrita fac. 2is sub penetralibus  
     Posset, quæ Augusti paternus  
         In pueros animus Neronis.  
 Fortes creantur fortibus et bonis :  
 Est in juvenis, est in equis patrum 30  
     Virtus ; nec imbellem feroces  
         Progenerant aquilæ columbam.  
 Doctrina sed vim promovet insitam,  
 Rectique cultus pectora roborant :  
     Utcunque defecere mores, 35  
         Dedecorant (b) bene nata culpæ.  
 Quid debeas, o Roma, Neronibus,  
 Testis Metaurum flumen, et Asdrubal  
     Devictus, et pulcher fugatis  
         Ille dies Latio tenebris, 40  
 Quæ prima alma risit adorea ;  
 Diræ per urbes Afer ut Italas,  
     Ceu flamma per tedas, vel Eurus  
         Per Siculas equitavit undas.  
 Post hoc secundis usque laboribus 45  
 Romana pubes crevit, et impio  
     Vastata Pœnorum tumultu  
         Fana Deos habuere rectos :  
 Dixitque tandem perfidus Annibal ;  
 Cervi, luporum præda rapacium, 50  
     Sectamur ultro, quos opimus  
         Fallere et effugere est triumphus.  
 Gens, quæ cremato fortis ab Ilio,  
 Jactata Tuscis æquoribus sacra,  
     Natosque, maturosque patres 55  
         Pertulit Ausonias ad urbes ;  
 Duris ut ilex tonsa bipennibus  
 Nigræ feraci frondis in Algido,  
     Per damna, per cædes, ab ipso  
         Ducit opes animumque ferro. 60

(a) Confiliis juvenis repressæ. (b) Indecorant bene nata culpæ.  
 Non



†Id to enquire: neither can we discover every thing.)  
 But those troops, *which had been* for a long while and  
 extensively victorious, being subdued by the conduct of  
 a youth, perceived what a disposition what a genius  
 rightly educated under an auspicious roof what the  
 fatherly affection of Augustus towards the young Ne-  
 roes cou'd *jointly* effect. The brave are generated by  
 the brave; and there is in steers, there is in horses, the  
 virtue of their fires; nor do the courageous eagles pro-  
 create the unwarlike dove. But yet learning improves  
 the innate force, and good discipline confirms the  
 mind: whenever morals are deficient, vices disgrace  
 what is naturally good. What thou owest, O Rome,  
 to the Neros, the river Metaurus is a witness, and the  
 defeated Asdrubal, and that day *which was* illustrious  
 by the dispelling of darkness from Italy, *and* which  
 first smiled with benignant \* victory; when the terrible  
 † African rode thro' the Latian cities, like a fire thro'  
 the *pitchy* pines, or the east wind thro' the Sicilian  
 waves. After this, the Roman youth increased conti-  
 nually in successful exploits; and temples, laid waste  
 by the impious outrage of the Carthaginians, had *the*  
*statues* of their Gods set up *again*. And, at length,  
 the perfidious Hannibal said, we, *like* stags, the prey  
 of rapacious wolves, follow of their own accord *those*,  
 whom to deceive and escape is a signal triumph. *That*  
 nation, which tossed in the Etrurian waves, bravely  
 transported their Gods, and sons, and aged fathers,  
 from the burnt Troy to the Italian cities, like an oak  
 lopped by sturdy axes in Algidus, abounding in dusky  
 leaves, thro' losses, and thro' wounds derives strength  
 and spirit from the very steel. The Hydra did not

\* Adorea, here used for victory, is properly the distribution of corn  
 to the soldiers after victory.

† Hannibal.



Non Hydra secto corpore firmior  
 Vin: dolentem crevit in Herculem,  
 Monstrumve summisere Colchi  
 Majus, Echioniæve Thebæ.  
 Merces præfunco, pulchrior evenit : 65  
 Luctere, multæ proruēt integrum  
 Cum laude, victorem ; geretque  
 Prælia conjuribus loquenda.  
 Carthagini jam non egredieris nuncios  
 Mittam superbos : occidit, occidit 70  
 Spes omnis, et fortuna nostri  
 Nominis, Asdrubale interemto.  
 Nil Claudiae non perficient manus ;  
 Quas et benigno numine Jupiter  
 Defendit, et curæ sagaces 75  
 Expediunt per acuta belli.

## C A R M E N V.

## A D A U G U S T U M.

*Ut in urbem quam primum redeat.*

**D**IVIS orte bonis, optime Romulæ  
 Custos gentis, abes jam nimium diu ;  
 Maturum reditum pollicitus Patrum  
 Sancto concilio, redi.  
 Lucem redde tuæ, dux bone patriæ : 5  
 Instar veris enim, vultus ubi tuus  
 Affulsit populo, gratior it dies,  
 Et soles melius nitent.  
 Ut mater juvenem, quem Notus (a) invido  
 Flatu Carpathii trans maris æquora 10  
 Cunctantem spatio longius annuo  
 Dulci distinet a domo,  
 Votis, ominibusque, et precibus vocat ;  
 Curvo nec faciem litore demovet :  
 Sic desideriiis icta fidelibus 15  
 Quærit patria Cæsarem.

(a) Notus uvido flatu.

Tutus



with more vigour increase upon Hercules grieving to overcome, nor did the \* Colchans, or the Echionian Thebes † produce a greater prodigy. Shou'd you sink it in the depth, it comes out more beautiful : shou'd you contend with it, with great glory, will it overthrow the conqueror unhurt *before*, and will fight battles to be the talk of the wives. No longer can I send boasting messengers to Carr'age : all the hope and success of my name is fallen, is fallen by the death of Mithribal. There is nothing but what the hands of the Claudian *family* will perform ; which both Jupiter defends with his propitious divinity, and sagacious precaution conducts thro' the sharp trials of war.

## O D E V.

To A U G U S T U S.

*That he wou'd return as soon as possible into the city.*

**O** Thou best guardian of the Roman people, who wert born under propitious Gods, thou art absent *from us* too long : after having promised a mature arrival to the sacred council of the senators, return. Restore, O excellent general, the light to your country ; for, like the spring, wherever your countenance has shone upon the people, the day proceeds more agreeably, and the sun has a superior lustre. As a mother with vows, omens, and prayers, calls for her son (whom the south wind with adverse gales detains from his sweet home, staying more than a year beyond the Carpathian sea) nor turns aside her looks from the winding shore ; in like manner, inspired with loyal wishes his country seeks for Cæsar. For, *under your*

\* Alluding to two dragons, one of Colchos, and one of Thebes, from the sowing of whose teeth armed men came out of the earth.

† Built by Echion.



Tutus bos etenim rura perambulat :  
 Nutrit (a) rura Ceres, almaque Faustitas :  
 Pacatum volitant per mare navitæ :  
     Culpari netuit fides : 20  
 Nullis potuit casta domus stupris :  
 Mos et lex maius voluit edomuit nefas :  
 Laudantur simili prole puerperæ :  
     Culpam poenæ premit comes.  
 Quis Parthum paveat ? quis gelidum Scythen ? 25  
 Quis, Germania quos horrida parturit  
 Foetus, incolumi Cæsare ? quis feræ  
     Bellum curet Iberiæ ?  
 Condit quisque diem collibus in suis,  
 Et vitem viduas ducit ad arbores : 30  
 Hinc ad vina (b) redit lætus, et alteris  
     Te mensis adhibet Deum.  
 Te multa prece, te prosequitur mero  
 Defuso pateris ; et Laribus tuum  
 Miscet numen, uti Græcia Castoris 35  
     Et magni memor Herculis.  
 Longas o utinam, dux bone, ferias  
 Præstes Hesperiae ; dicimus integro  
 Sicci mane die, dicimus uvidi,  
     Cum sol oceano subest. 40

## C A R M E N VI.

## H Y M N U S A D A P O L L I N E M.

**D**IVE, quem proles Niobea magnæ  
 Vindicem linguæ, Tityosque raptor  
 Sensit, et Trojæ prope victor altæ  
     Phthius Achilles.  
 Cæteris major, tibi miles impar ; 5  
 Filius quamvis Thetidos marinæ  
 Dardanas turres quateret tremenda,  
     Cuspide pugnax.

(a) Nutrit farra Ceres. *Bentl.* prato. *Fab.*      (b) Ad vina  
 enit lætus.



*aspices*, the ox in safety traverses the meadows : Ceres  
 enriches the ground, and *so does* abundant Prosperity :  
 the sailors skim thro' the calm ocean ; and honour is  
 in dread of being censured. The chaste family is sol-  
 luted by no adulteries : morality and the law have got  
 the better of *that* foul crime : the child-bearing wo-  
 men are commended for an offspring like *the father* ;  
 and punishment presses as a companion upon guilt.

Who can fear the Parthian ? Who the frozen Scythian ?  
 Who the progeny that rough Germany produces,  
 while Cæsar is in safety ? Who the war of fierce Spain ?  
 Every man *now* puts a period to the day midst his own  
 hills, and marries the vine to the widow'd elm-trees ;  
 from hence he returns joyful to his wine, and invites  
 you, as a Deity, to his second course. Thee with  
 many a prayer, thee he pursues with wine poured out  
*in libation* from the cups ; and joins your divinity *to*  
*that* of his household Gods, in the same manner as  
 Greece was mindful of Castor and the great Hercules.  
 May you, O excellent general, bestow a lasting festi-  
 vity to Italy—This is our language, when we are so-  
 ber at the early day, this is our language, when we  
 have well drank, at the time the sun is beneath the  
 ocean.

## O D E VI.

### H Y M N to A P O L L O.

**T**HOU God, whom the offspring of Niobe expe-  
 rienced *to be* an avenger of a presumptive  
 tongue, and the ravisher Tityos *likewise*, and also the  
 † Thessalian Achilles almost the conqueror of lofty  
 Troy, a warrior superior to all others, but unequal  
 to thee ; tho' son of the Sea-goddes Thetis, he shook  
 the ‡ Dardanian towers, encountering with his dread-

*And therefore takes proper precaution against it.*

+ Phthia, where Achilles was born, was a city of Thessaly.  
 ‡ called from Dardanus, the founder of Troy.

ful





Ille, mordaci velut icta ferro  
 Pini s, aut impulsa cupressus Euro, 10  
 Precidit late, posuitque collum in  
 Pulvere Teucro.  
 Ille non inclusus equo Minervæ  
 Sacra mentibus male feriatos  
 Troas, et lætam Priami choreis 15  
 Falleret aulam :  
 Sed palam (a) captis gravis, heu nefas, heu !  
 Nescios fari pueros Achivis  
 Ureret flammis, etiam latentes  
 Matris in alvo : 20  
 Ni, tuis (b) victus Venerisque gratæ  
 Vocibus, Divum pater annuisset  
 Rebus Æneæ potiore ductos  
 Alite muros.  
 Doctor (c) argutæ fidicen Thaliæ 25  
 Phœbe, qui Xantho lavis amne crines,  
 Dauniæ defende decus Camenæ,  
 Levis Agyieū.  
 Spiritum Phœbus mihi, Phœbus artem  
 Carminis, nomenque dedit poetæ. 30  
 Virginum primæ, puerique claris  
 Patribus orti,  
 Deliæ tutela Deæ, fugaces  
 Lynceas et cervos cohibentis arcu,  
 Lesbium servate pedem, meique 35  
 Pollicis ictum ;  
 Rite Latonæ puerum canentes,  
 Rite crescentem face Noctilucam,  
 Prosperam frugum, celeremque pronos  
 Volvere menses. 40  
 Nupta jam dices ; Ego Dis amicum,  
 Seculo festas referente luces,  
 Reddidi carmen, docillis modorum  
 Vatis Horati.

(a) Palam captor gravis. (b) Tuis flexus vocibus. (c) Doctor Argivæ.



ful spear. He, as it were a pine smote with the biting ax, or a cypress prostrated by the east wind, fell extended, and reclined his neck in the Trojan dust. He wou'd not, by being shut up in a *wooden* horse that falsely pretended *to bear* the sacred rites of Minerva, have surpris'd the Trojans, revelling in an evil hour, and the court of Priam making merry with balls; but openly inexorable to his captives. Oh impious! O!

you'd have burnt speechless *braves* with Grecian fires, even those conceal'd in *their* mother's womb: had not the father of the Gods, prevailed upon by your entreaties, and *those* of the beauteous Venus, granted to the *distress'd* affairs of Æneas, walls founded under happy auspices. Thou lyrist, Phœbus, the tutor of the harmonious Thalia, who bathest thy locks in the river Xanthus, O delicate \* Agyieus, support the dignity of the Latian muse. Phœbus gave me genius, Phœbus gave me the art of composing verse, and the title of poet. Therefore, ye virgins of the first distinction, and ye youths born of illustrious parents, ye wards of the † Delian Goddess, who stops with her bow the flying lynxes and the *fleetest* stags, observe the Lesbian measure, and the ‡ motion of my thumb; duly celebrating the son of Latona; duly celebrating the Goddess that enlightens the night with her shining crescent, *she that is so* propitious to the fruits of the earth, and expeditious in rolling on the precipitate months.—Shortly a bride you will say.—“I, expert in the measures of the poet Horace, recited an ode which was acceptable to the Gods, when the secular period brought on the festal days.”

\* Apollo was styled Agyieus, which signifies the streets of cities, from his having altars and statues in the public streets, for the same reason that Diana had her name of Trivia, from being worshipped in the highways.

† Delos was the place of Diana's nativity.

‡ The ancients beat time with the thumb, as well as the foot in the manner we do.



## C A R M E N. VII.

## A D T O R Q U A T U M.

*Illum, proposita novis necessitate, ad hilariter jucundeque  
vivendum invitat.*

**D**IFFUGERE nives redeunt jam gramina campis  
 Arboribusque comæ :  
 Mutat terra vices ; et decrefcentia ripas  
 Flumina prætereunt :  
 Gratia cum Nymphis geminisque fororibus audet 5  
 Ducere nuda choros.  
 Immortalia ne speres, monet annus, et (a) alnum  
 Quæ rapit hora diem.  
 Figora mitefcunt Zephyris ; vei proterit æftas,  
 Interitura, fimul 10  
 Pomifer autumnus fruges effuderit : et mox  
 Bruma recurrit iners.  
 Damna tamen celeres reparant cœleftia lunæ :  
 Nos ubi decidimus  
 Quo (b) pius Æneas, quo Tullus, dives et Ancus, 15  
 Pulvis et umbra fumus.  
 Quis fcit an adjiciant hodiernæ craftina summæ  
 Tempora Di fuperi ?  
 Cuncta manus avidas fugient heredis, amico  
 Quæ dederis animo. 20  
 Cum femel occideris, et de te fplendida Minos  
 Fecerit arbitria ;  
 Non, Torquate, genus, non te facundia, non te,  
 Restituet pietas.  
 Infernis neque enim tenebris Diana pudicum 25  
 Liberat Hippolitum :  
 Nec Lethæa valet Thefeas abrumperè caro  
 Vincula Pirithoo.

(a) Et album.

(b) Quo pater Æneas



## O D E VII.

## TO TORQUATUS.

*By representing to him the certainty of death, he exhorts him to live in a chearful and joyous manner.*

THE snows are dissolved away, the herbage now returns to the fields, and the leaves to the trees. The earth changes *her* vicissitudes, and the decreasing rivers glide along their banks: the *elder* grace, together with the nymphs, and her \* two sisters, dares *now* naked lead up the dance. That you are not to expect things permanent *here*, the year, and the hour that hurries away the agreeable day, *sufficiently* convinces us. The colds are mitigated by the *returning* Zephyrs; the summer follows close upon the spring, shortly to die itself, as soon as fruitful autumn shall shed its stores: and anon sluggish winter returns again. Nevertheless the quick revolving moons repair their wainings in the skies: *but* when we descend to *those* regions where the pious Æneas, where Tullus and the wealthy Ancus *have gone before us*, we become *nothing but* dust and shade. Who knows whether the Gods above will add to this day's reckoning the space of tomorrow? Every thing which you shall indulge to your friendly genius, shall escape the greedy hands of your heir. When once, O Torquatus, you shall be dead, and Minos shall have made his awful decisions concerning you; not your family, not your eloquence, not *even* your piety, shall restore you *to life*. For neither can Diana free the chaste Hippolytus from infernal darkness; nor is Theseus able to break off the Lethæan fetters from his dear Pirithous.

\* *There were three graces, Aglaia, Thalia, and Euphrosyne.*



## C A R M E N VIII.

AD MARCIUM CENSORINUM.

*Immortulitatem penes poetas esse.*

**D**ONAREM pateras, grataque commodus,  
 Cenforine, meis ara sodalibus :  
 Donarem tripodas, præmia fortium  
 Graiorum : neque tu pessima munerum  
 Ferres, divite me scilicet artium 5  
 Quas aut Parrhasius protulit, aut Scopas ;  
 Hic faxo, liquidis ille coloribus  
 Solers nunc hominem ponere, nunc Deum.  
 Sed non hæc mihi vis ; non tibi talium  
 Res est aut animus deliciarum egens. 10  
 Gaudes carminibus ; carmina possumus  
 Donare, et precium dicere muneri.  
 Non incisa notis marmora publicis,  
 Per quæ spiritus et vita redit bonis  
 Post mortem ducibus ; non celeres fugæ ; 15  
 Rejectæque retrorsum Annibalis minæ ;  
 Non incendia Carthaginis impiæ,  
 Ejus, qui domita nomen ab Africa  
 Lucratus rediit, clarius indicant  
 Laudes, quam Calabræ Pierides ; neque 20  
 Si chartæ fileant quod bene feceris,  
 Mercedem tuleris. quid foret Iliæ  
 Mavortisque puer, si taciturnitas  
 Obstaret meritis invida Romuli ?  
 Ereptum Stygiis fluctibus Æacum 25  
 Virtus, et favor, et lingua potentium  
 Vatum divitibus consecrat infulis.  
 Dignum laude virum Musa vetat mori :  
 Cœla Musa beat. sic Jovis interest  
 Optatis epulis impiger Hercules : 30

Chor.



## O D E VIII.

TO MARCIUS CENSORINUS.

*That the gift of immortality is in the power of the poets.*

O Censorinus, with liberal heart I would present my acquaintance with goblets and beautiful vases of brass : I wou'd present them with tripods, *which were* the rewards of the brave Grecians : nor should you bear off the meanest of my donations, if ever I become rich in those pieces of art, which either Parrhasis or Scopas produced ; the latter in statuary, the former in liquid colours, eminent to pourtray at one time *the image* of a man, at another *that* of a God. But I have no store of this sort, nor do your \* circumstances or inclination require any such curiosities as these. You delight in verses ; verses I can give, and set a value on the donation. Not marbles engraved with public inscriptions, by the means of which breath and life returns to illustrious generals after their decease ; not the precipitate flight of Hannibal, and his menaces retorted upon his own head ; not the flames of impious Carthage more eminently set forth his praises, who returned †, having gained a name from conquer'd Africa, than the ‡ Calabrian muses ; neither, shou'd writings be silent, wou'd you have any *adequate* reward for your laudable actions. What wou'd the son of Mars and Ilia be, if invidious silence had stifled the merits of Romulus ? The force, and favour, and voice of powerful poets consecrates Æacus, snatch'd from the Stygian floods, to the fortunate islands. The muse forbids a praise-worthy man to die : the muse confers the happiness of heaven. Thus laborious Hercules has a place at the long'd-for banquets of Ju-

\* Censorinus was very wealthy, and consequently was sufficiently provided with elegant furniture.

† Scipio, hence named Scipio Africanus.

‡ Ennius, the famous old poet, was born in Calabria.



Clarum Tyndaridæ sidus ab infimis  
 Quassas eripiunt æquoribus rates :  
 Ornatus viridi tempora pampino  
 Liber vota bonos ducit ad exitus.

## C A R M E N IX.

## A D M A R C U M L O L L I U M.

*Ejus nomen suis carminibus ab hominum oblivione conatur  
 vindicare.*

**N**E forte credas interitura, quæ  
 Longe sonantem natus ad Aufidum,  
 Non ante vulgatas per artes  
 Verba loquor focianda chordis :  
 Non, si priores Mæonius tenet  
 Sedes Homerus, Pindaricæ latent,  
 Cæque, et Alcæi minaces,  
 Stesichorique graves Camenæ :  
 Nec, si quid olim lufit Anacreon,  
 Delevit ætas : spirat adhuc amor,  
 Vivuntque commiffi calores  
 Æoliæ fidibus puellæ.  
 Non fola comtos arsit adulteri  
 Crines, et aurum vestibus illitum  
 Mirata, regalesque cultus,  
 Et comites, Helene Lacæna :  
 Primusve Teucer tela Cydonio  
 Direxit arcu : non femel Ilios  
 Vexata : non pugnavit ingens  
 Idomeneus Sthenelusve solus  
 Dicenda Mufis prælia : non ferox  
 Hector, vel acer Deiphobus graves  
 Excepit ictus pro pudicis  
 Conjugibus puerisque primus ;  
 Vixere fortes ante Agamemnona  
 Multi : sed omnes illacrymabiles  
 Urgentur, ignotique longa  
 Nocte, carent quia vate sacro.



piter : *thus* the \* sons of Tyndarus, that bright constellation, rescue shatter'd vessels from the bosom of the deep : *and thus* Bacchus, with his temples adorned with the verdant vine-branch, brings the prayers of his votaries to successful issues.

## O D E IX.

TO MARCUS LOLLIUS.

*The poet endeavours, by his verses, to rescue Lollius's name from oblivion.*

**D**O not imagine that those words will perhaps be lost, which I, *tho'* born on the far-resounding Ausidus, utter to be accompanied with the lyre, by arts hitherto undivulged. If Mæonian Homer does possess the first rank, *yet* the Pindaria and † Cean muses, and the menacing *strains* of Alcæus, and the majestic *ones* of Stesichorus, are by no means obscure : neither, if Anacreon, *tho'* long ago *and ever so* lightly sung any thing, hath time destroyed it ; even now breathes the love, and live the ardours of the ‡ Æolian maid, committed to her lyre. The Lacedemonian Helen is not the only fair who hath been inflamed by admiring the delicate ringlets of a gallant, and garments embroidered with gold, and courtly accomplishments, and retinue : nor was Teucer the first that directed arrows from the Cydonian bow ; Troy was more than once har-  
rassed ; the great Idomeneus and Sthenelus were not the only *heroes* that fought battles worthy to be recorded by the Muses : The fierce Hector or the strenuous Deiphobus were not the first that received heavy blows in defence of virtuous wives and children ; many brave men lived before Agamemnon : but all they, unlamented and unknown, are overwhelmed with endless obscurity, because they were destitute of a sacred bard.

\* Castor *and* Pollux.

† Simonides *was a* Cean.

‡ Sappho.





Paulum sepultæ distat (a) inertiae  
 Celata virtus. non ego te meis 30  
 Chartis (b) inornatum filebo,  
 Tôtve tuos patiar labores  
 Impune, Lolli, carpere lividas  
 Obliviones. est anir us tibi  
 Rerumque prudens, et secundis 35  
 Temporibus dubiisque rectus ;  
 Vindex avaræ fraudis, et abstinens  
 Ducentis ad se cuncta pecuniæ ;  
 Consulque non unius anni ;  
 Sed quotius bonus atque fidus 40  
 Judex honestum prætulit utili, et  
 Rejecit alto dona nocentium  
 Vultu, et per obstantes catervas  
 Explicuit sua victor arma.  
 Non possidentem multa vocaveris 45  
 Recte beatum : rectius occupat.  
 Nomen beati, qui Deorum  
 Muneribus sapienter uti,  
 Duramque callet pauperiem pati,  
 Pejusque letho flagitium timet : 50  
 Non ille pro caris amicis  
 Aut patria timidus perire.

## C A R M E N X.

## A D L I G U R I N U M.

*Monet ne sibi de forma nimium placeat.*

**O** Credulis adhuc, et Veneris muneribus potens,  
 Inseparata tuæ cum veniet (c) pluma superbiæ,  
 Et, quæ nunc humeris involitant, deciderint comæ,  
 Nunc et qui color, est puniceæ flore prior rosæ,  
 Mutatus, Ligurine, in faciem veterit hispidam ;  
 Dices, Heu (quoties te speculo videris alterum)  
 Quæ mens est hodie, cur eadem non puero fuit ?  
 Vel cur his animis incolumes non redeunt genæ ?

(a) Distat inertia. *Bentl.* (b) Chartis inornatum fileri. (c) Veniet bruma superbiæ. *Bentl.*



Valour, concealed, differs but little from cowardice when in the grave.-----I will not *therefore*, O Lollius, pass you over in silence, uncelebrated in my writings, or suffer envious forgetfulness with impunity to seize so many *glorious* toils of yours. You have a mind ever prudent in the conduct of affairs, and steady alike amidst success or danger: *you are* an avenger of avaritious fraud, and proof against money, that attracts every thing *by its influence*; and a consul not of the year *only*, but as often as the good and upright magistrate has preferr'd the honourable to the profitable, and has rejected, with a disdainful brow, the bribes of wicked men, and, triumphant thro' opposing bands, has display'd the arms *of his integrity*. You cannot with propriety call him happy that possesses much; he more justly claims the title of happy man, who *well* understands how to make a wise use of the gifts of the Gods, and how to bear severe poverty, and dreads a reproachful action worse than death: such a man as this is not afraid to perish in the defence of his dear friends, or of his country.

## O D E X.

## TO LIGURINUS.

*The poet advises him not to be too fond of his fine person.*

O Cruel still, and *still* prevalent in the endowments of beauty, when an unexpected plume shall come upon your vanity. and those locks, which now play loosely on your shoulders, shall fall off, and that colour, which is now preferable to the blossom of the damask rose, changed, O Ligurinus, shall turn into a wrinkled face; *then* will you say, (as often as you see yourself *quite* another person in the looking-glass) alas! why was not my present inclination the same when I was young! Or why do not my *former* cheeks return unimpaired to these my present sentiments?



## C A R M E N XI.

## A D P H Y L L I D E M.

*Invitat eam ad epulas die natali Mæcenatis.*

**E**ST mihi nonum superantis annum  
 Plenus Albani cædas ; est in horto,  
 Phylli, nectendis apium coronis ;  
 Est ederæ vis  
 Multa, qua crines religata fulges : 5  
 Ridet argento domus : ara castis  
 Vincita verbenis avet immolato  
 Spargier agno :  
 Cuncta festinat manus : huc et illuc  
 Curitant mistæ pueris puellæ : 10  
 Sordidum flammæ (a) trepidant rotantes  
 Vertice fumum.  
 Ut tamen noris quibus advoceris  
 Gaudiis ; Idus tibi sunt agendæ,  
 Qui dies mensem Veneris marinæ 15  
 Findit Aprilem :  
 Jure solennis mihi, sanctiorque  
 Pene natali proprio ; quod ex hac  
 Luce Mæcenæ meos affluentes  
 Ordinât annos. 20  
 Telephum, quem tu petis, occupavit,  
 Non tuæ fortis juvenem, puella  
 Dives et lasciva ; tenetque grata  
 Compede vinctum.  
 Terret ambustus Phaethon avaras 25  
 Spes : et exemplum grave præbet ales  
 Pegafus, terrenum equitem gravatus  
 Bellerophontem,  
 Semper ut te digna sequare ; et, ultra  
 Quam licet sperare nefas putando, 30  
 Disparem vites age, jam meorum  
 Finis amorum

(a) Flammæ crepitant. *Bentl.*

(Non



## O D E XI.

TO PHYLLIS.

*He invites her to an entertainment on Mæcenas's birthday.*

PHYLLIS, I have a cask full of Albanian *wine*, upwards of nine years old; I have in my garden parsley for the weaving of chaplets; I have a great plenty of ivy, with which, when you have bound your hair, you look *so* gay: the house shines chearfully with plate: the altar, bound with chaste vervin, longs to be sprinkled *with the blood* of a sacrificed lamb: all hands are busy: my girls and boys, *in busy preparation*, fly about from place to place: the flames quiver, rolling on *their pointed* summit the sooty smoak. But yet that you may know to what joys you are invited; the ides are to be celebrated by you, the day which divides April, the \* month of sea-born Venus; *a day*, with reason to be solemnized by me, and almost more sacred to me than that of my own birth; since from this day my dear Mæcenas reckons his flowing years. A rich and buxom girl hath possessed herself of Telephus, a youth above your rank; and she holds him fast by an agreeable fetter. Continued Phaeton strikes terror into ambitious hopes, and the winged Pegasus, not stomaching *to hear* the earth-born rider Bellerophon, affords a terrible example, that you ought always to pursue things that are suitable to you; and that you should avoid a disproportioned *match*, by thinking it a crime to entertain a hope beyond what is allowable. Come then, thou last of my loves (for hereafter I shall

\* *The grand festival of Venus was celebrated in this month.*



(Non enim posthac alia calebo  
 Fœmina) condisce modos, amanda  
 Voce quos reddas ; (a) minuuntur atræ  
 Carmine curæ.

35

## C A R M E N XII.

## A D V I R G I L I U M.

*Illum ad cœnam vocat, ea lege ut suum secum adferat  
 symbolum.*

**J**AM veris comites, quæ mare temperant,  
 Impellunt animæ lintea Thraciæ :  
 Jam nec prata rigent, nec fluvii strepunt  
 Hiberna nive turgidi :

Nidum pœnit, Ityn flebiliter gemens,  
 Infelix avis, et Cecropiæ domus  
 Æternum opprobrium ; (b) quod male barbaras  
 Regum est ulta libidines :

5

Dicunt in tenero gramine pinguium  
 Custodes ovium carmina fistula ;  
 Delectantque (c) Deum, cui pecus et nigri  
 Colles Arcadiæ placent.

10

Adduxere sitim tempora, Virgili :  
 Sed pressum Calibus ducere Liberum  
 Si gestis, juvenum nobilium cliens,  
 Nardo vina merebere :

15

Nardi parvus onyx eliciet cadum,  
 Qui nunc Sulpitiis accubat horreis,  
 Spes donare novas largus, amaraque  
 Curarum eluere efficax.

20

Ad quæ si properas gaudia, cum tua  
 Velox merce veni : non ego te meis  
 Immunem meditor tingere poculis,  
 Plena dives ut in domo.

Verum pone moras et studium lucri ;  
 Nigrorumque memor. dum licet, ignium,  
 Misce stultitiam consiliis brevem :  
 Dulce est desipere in loco.

25

(a) Minuuntur atræ.  
 tante Deum,

(b) Quæ male barbaras.

(c) Delec-



burn for no other woman) learn with me such measures, as you may recite with your lovely voice : our gloomy cares shall be mitigated with an ode.

## O D E XII.

To V I R G I L.

*Horace invites him to supper, upon consideration that he brings something towards the entertainment along with him.*

**T**HE \* Thracian breezes, those attendants on the spring, that moderate the raging sea, now fill the sails ; now neither are the meadows stiff *with frost*, nor roar the rivers, swollen with winter's snow. The unhappy † bird, that piteously bemoans *the fate of Itys*, and is the eternal disgrace of the house of Cecrop ; because she wickedly revenged the cruel liberties that kings will take, now builds her nest. The keepers of the sheep play tunes upon the pipe amidst the tender herbage, and delight that ‡ God, to whom flocks and the shady hills of Arcadia are agreeable. The time of year, O Virgil, has brought on thirst : but if you desire to quaff wine from the Calenian press, you that are a constant companion of young noblemen, must earn your liquor by *bringin some spikenard*: a small box of spikenard shall draw out a cask, which now lies in the Sulpician store-house, bounteous in the indulgence of fresh hopes, and efficacious in the washing away the bitterness of care. To which joys if you hasten, come instantly with your merchandise : I do not intend to dip you in my cups scot-free, like a man of wealth in a house abounding with plenty. But *however*, lay aside delay, and the desire of gain ; and, mindful of the gloomy *funeral* flames. intermix, while you may, your grave studies with a little light gaiety : 'tis delightful to give a loose on a proper occasion.

\* *Zephyrs blowing from Thrace.*

† *The swallow into which Progne was metamorphos'd for revenging the rape of Philomela, by serving up Tereus's son Itys to him in a banquet.*

‡ Pan.



## C A R M E N XIII.

## A D L Y C E N.

*Insultat ei quod contemnat a juvenculis.*

**A**UDIVERE, Lyce, Di mea vota, Di  
 Audivere, Lyce : sis anus, et tamen  
 Vis formosa videri ;  
 Ludisque et bibis impudens ;  
 Et cantu tremulo pota Cupidinem 5  
 Lentum sollicitas. ille virentis et  
 Doctæ psallere Chiæ  
 Pulchris excubat in genis.  
 Importunus enim transvolat aridas  
 Quercus, et refugit te, quia luridi 10  
 Dentes, te, quia rugæ  
 Turpant, et capitis nives.  
 Nec Coe referunt jam tibi purpuræ,  
 Nec (a) clari lapides tempora, quæ semel  
 Notis condita fastis 15  
 Inclusit volucris dies.  
 Quo fugit Venus ? heu ! quove color ? decens  
 Quo motus ? quid habes illius, illius,  
 Quæ spirabat amores,  
 Quæ me supererat mihi, 20  
 Felix post Cynaram, notaque et artium  
 Gratarum facies : sed ynaræ breves  
 Annos fata dederunt,  
 Servatura diu parem  
 Cornicis vetulæ temporibus Lycen : 25  
 Possent ut juvenes visere fervidi,  
 Multo non sine risu,  
 Dilapsam in cineres facem.

(a) Nec cari lapides,



## O D E XIII.

To L Y C E.

*He insults her on being the contempt of the young fellows.*

THE Gods have heard my prayers, oh Lyce—oh Lyce, the Gods have heard my prayers : you are become an old woman, and yet you would have the appearance of a beauty ; and you wanton and drink in an audacious manner : and when in for it, solicit tardy Cupid with an *affected* quavering of voice. He basks in the charming cheeks of the blooming Chia, who is a proficient on the lyre. The teasing urchin flies over blasted oaks, and starts back at *the sight of* you, because foul teeth, because wrinkles and snowy hair render you odious. Now neither Coan purples, nor sparkling jewels restore those years, which winged time has inserted in the public annals. Whither is beauty gone ? alas ! or whither your bloom ? Whither your graceful deportment ? What have you *remaining* of her, of her, who breathed loves, and ravished me from myself, happy in *accomplishments* next to Cynara, and distinguished for an aspect of graceful delicacies : but, the Fates granted *but* a few years to Cynara, intending to preserve for a long time Lyce to be a rival in years with the aged raven : that the fervid young fellows might visit, not without excessive laughter that torch, *which once so brightly scorched*, now reduced to ashes.



## C A R M E N XIV.

## A D A U G U S T U M.

*Drusi de Vindelicis, et præsertim Tiberii de Rhætis victoriis Augusti auspiciis ac felicitati adscribit.*

**Q**UÆ cura Patrum, quæve Quiritium,  
 Plenis honorum muneribus tuas,  
 Auguste, virtutes in ævum  
 Per titulos memoresque fastos  
 Æternet? o qua sol habitabiles 5  
 Illustrat oras, maxime principum,  
 Quem legis expertes Latinæ  
 Vindelici didicere nuper  
 Quid Marte posses. milite nam tuo  
 Drusus Genaunos, implacidum genus, 10  
 Breunosq; e veloces, et arces  
 Alpibus impositas tremendis  
 Dejecit acer plus vice simplici.  
 Major neronum mox grave prælium  
 Commisit, immanesque Rhætos 15  
 Auspiciis pepulit secundis:  
 Spectandus in certamine Martio,  
 Devota morti pectora liberæ  
 Quantis (a) fatigaret ruinis;  
 Indomitas (b) prope qualis undas 20  
 Exercet Auster, Pleiad in choro  
 Scindente nubes; impiger hostium  
 Vexare turmas, et frementem  
 Mittere equum medios per ignes.  
 Sic tauriformis volvitur Ausfidus, 25  
 Qui (c) regna Deuni præfluit Appuli,  
 Cum sævit, horrendamque cultis  
 Diluvium (d) meditatur agris;  
 Ut barbarorum Claudius agmina  
 Ferrata vasto diruit impetu, 30

(a) Quantis fatigarat ruinis. (b) Indomitus prope qualis. Bentl.  
 (c) Qui regna Dauni. Bentl. (d) Diluvium minitatur agris.



## O D E XIV.

TO AUGUSTUS.

*He ascribes the victory of Drusus over the Vindelici, and more especially that of Tiberius over the Rhœti, to the auspices and success of Augustus.*

WHAT zeal of the senators, or what of the Roman people, by decreeing the most ample honours, can eternize your virtues, O Augustus, by monumental inscriptions, and lasting records? O thou, wherever the sun illuminates the habitable regions, greatest of princes, whom the Vindelici, that never experienced the Roman sway, have lately learned how powerful you are in war. For Drusus, by means of your soldiery, has more than once bravely overthrown the Genauni, an implacable race, and the rapid Breuni, and the citadels situated on the tremendous Alps. The \* elder of the Neroes soon after fought a terrible battle, and by your propitious auspices, smote the ferocious Rhœti: how worthy of admiration in the field of battle, *to see* with what destruction he oppressed the brave hearts devoted to voluntary death: just as the south works up the untameable waves, when the mystic dance of the Pleiades cleave the clouds; *so is he* strenuous to annoy the troops of the enemy, and to drive his eager steed thro' the midst of flames. Thus the † bull-formed (or branching) Aufidus, who washes the dominions of the Apulian Daunus, rolls, when he rages and meditates an horrible deluge to the cultivated lands; when Claudius overthrew, with impetu-

\* Tiberius.

† The ancient painters and sculptors used to give horns to the images of the River-gods.



Primosque et extremos metendo  
 Stravit humum, sine clade victor ;  
 Te copias, te consilium, et tuos  
 Præbente Divos. nam tibi, quo die  
 Portus Alexandria supplex 35  
 Et vacuum patefecit aulam,  
 Fortuna lustro prospera tertio  
 Belli secundos reddidit exitus ;  
 Laudemque et optatum peractis  
 Imperiis decus arrogavit. 40  
 Te Cantaber non ante domabilis,  
 Medusque, et Indus, te profugus Scythes  
 Miratur, o tutela præsens  
 Italiæ, dominæque Romæ.  
 Te, fontium qui celat origines 45  
 Nilusque, et Ister, te rapidus Tigris,  
 Te belluofus qui remotis  
 Obstrepit Oceanus Britannis,  
 Te non paventis funera Galliæ,  
 Duræque tellus audit Iberæ : 50  
 Te cæde gaudentes Sicambri  
 Compositis venerantur armis.

## C A R M E N XV.

## AUGUSTO PACIFICO.

**P**HŒBUS volentem prælia me loqui,  
 Victas et urbes, increpuit, lyra ;  
 Ne parva Tyrrenum per aquor  
 Vela darem. tua Cæsar, ætas  
 Fruges et agris rettulit uberes ; 5  
 Et signa nostro restituit Jovi,  
 Derepta Parthorum superbis  
 Postibus ; et vacuum duellis  
 Janum (a) Quirini clusit ; et ordinem  
 Rectum evaganti frena licentiæ 10  
 Injecit, emovitque culpas,  
 Et veteres revocavit artes ;

(a) Janum Quirinum. *Passeratius.*

Per



ous might, the iron racks of the barbarians, and by mowing down both front and rear, strewed the ground, victorious, without *sustaining* any loss *on his side*: you supplying him with troops, you with counsels, and your own guardian powers. For, on that day, when the suppliant Alexandria opened her ports and deserted court, fortune, propitious to you in the third \* lustrum, has put a happy period to the war, and has ascribed *fresh* praise, and the *only* † wish'd-for honour to the victories already obtained. O thou dread guardian of Italy and imperial Rome. Thee the Spaniard, till now unconquer'd, and the Mede, and Indian; thee the vagrant Scythian admires; thee both the Nile, who conceals his fountain-heads, and the Danube; thee the rapid Tigris; thee the monster-bearing ocean that roars against the remote Britons; thee the region of Gaul, fearless of death, and *that* of hardy Iberia obeys; thee the Sicambrians, who delight in slaughter, laying aside their arms, revere.

## O D E XV.

TO AUGUSTUS, on the restoration of peace.

PHŒBUS chided me, when I was meditating to sing of battles and conquered cities on the lyre; that I might not set my little sails along the *vast* Tyrrhenian sea. Your age, O Cæsar, has both restored plenteous crops to the fields, and has brought back to our ‡ Jupiter the *Roman* standards, torn from the proud pillars of the Parthians; and has shut up *the temple* of Janus *founded by* Romulus, now free from war; and has imposed a due discipline upon head strong licentiousness, and has extirpated crimes, and recalled the

\* See the note to Ode IV. Book ii.

† This victory obtained by Tiberius, left the world in peace, and Rome no more to wish for.

‡ The temple of Jupiter Capitolinus.





Per quas Latinum nomen et Italæ  
 Crevere vires, famaue, et imperi  
 Porrecta majestas ad ortum 15  
 Solis ab Hisperio cubili.  
 Custode rerum Cæsare, non furor  
 Civilis, aut vis (*b*) exiget otium;  
 Non ira, quæ procudit enses,  
 Et miseras inimicat urbes. 20  
 Non qui profundum Danubium bibunt,  
 Edicta rumpent Julia; non Getæ,  
 Non Seres, infidive Persæ,  
 Non Tanaim prope flumen orti.  
 Nosque et profestis lucibus et sacris, 25  
 Inter jocosæ munera Liberi,  
 Cum prole, matronisque nostris,  
 Rite Deos prius apprecati,  
 Virtute functos, more patrum, duces,  
 Lydis remisto carmine tibiis, 30  
 Trojamque, et Anchisen, et almæ  
 Progeniem Veneris canemus.

(*a*) Vis eximet otium.



ancient arts , by which the Latine name and strength of Italy have increased, and the fame and majesty of the empire is extended from the sun's western bed, *even* to the east. While Cæsar is at the head of affairs, neither civil rage, nor violence, shall disturb the *general* tranquillity ; nor hatred which forges swords, and sets at variance unhappy states. Not those, who drink of the Danube, shall now break the Julian edicts ; not the Getæ, not the Seres, or the perfidious Persians, nor those born upon the river Tanais. And let us, both on common and festal days, amidst the gifts of joyous Bacchus, together with our wives and families, having first duly invoked the Gods, celebrate, after the manner of our ancestors, with songs accompanied with Lydian pipes, our late valiant commanders, and Troy, and Anchises, and the offspring of benign Venus.



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Q U I N T I  
H O R A T I I F L A C C I  
E P O D O N  
L I B E R.

---

C A R M E N I.

A D M Æ C E N A T E M.

*Ad bellum Aëtiacum profecturo comitem se offert.*

**I**BIS Liburnis inter alta navium,  
Amice, propugnacula,  
Paratus omne Cæsaris periculum  
Subire, Mæcenas, tuo.  
Quid nos? quibus te vita (a) superstitè  
Jucunda; si contra, gravis:  
Utrumne jussi persequemur otium  
Non dulce, ni tecum simul?  
An hunc laborem mente laturi, decet  
Qua ferre non molles viros?  
Feremus; et te, vel per Alpium juga,  
Inhospitalem et Caucaſum,  
Vel occidentis usque ad ultimum finum  
Forti sequemur pectore.

5

10

(a) Vita fit superstitè.

Roges, —



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H O R A C E's E P O D E S ;

O R, T H E

F I F T H B O O K

O F T H E

O D E S

---

O D E I.

T O M Æ C E N A S.

*Horace offers to accompany him on his departure for the  
Actian expedition.*

**Y**OU will go, my friend Mæcenas, with Liburnian gallies amongst the tow'ring forts of *Antony's large ships*, ready at your own hazard to undergo any of Cæsar's dangers. What shall I do? To whom life may *indeed* be agreeable if you survive, but, if otherwise, *it will be* insupportable. Whether shall I at your commands pursue my ease, which cannot be pleasing unless in your company? Or shall I endure this toil with such a courage as becomes uneffeminate men to bear—I will bear it; and with an intrepid soul will I follow you, either thro' the summits of the Alps, and the inhospitable Caucasus, or to the furthest



Roges, tuum labore quid juvem meo 15  
 Imbellis ac firmus parum ?  
 Comes minore (a) sum futurus in metu,  
 Qui major absentes habet :  
 Ut affidens implumibus pullis avis 20  
 Serpentium allatus timet  
 Magis relictis ; non, ut adfit, auxili  
 Latura plus præsens tibus.  
 Libenter hoc et omne militabitur  
 Bellum in tuæ spem gratiæ :  
 Non ut juvencis (b) illigata pluribus 25  
 Aratra (c) nitantur meis ;  
 Pecusve Calabris ante fidus fervidum  
 Lucana mutet (d) pascua :  
 Nec ut (e) superni villa candens Tusculi  
 Circæ tangat mœnia. 30  
 Satis superque me benignitas tua  
 Ditavit : haud paravero,  
 Quod aut, avarus ut Chremes, terra premam ;  
 Discinctus aut perdam ut nepos.

## C A R M E N II.

## VITÆ RUSTICÆ LAUDES.

*Alphius fœnerator, velut artis suæ pertæsus, laudat vitam rusticam ; sed mox, avaritia victus, ad ingenium pristinum et vivendi rationem redit.*

**B**EATUS ille, qui procul negotiis,  
 Ut prisca gens mortalium,  
 Paterna rura bobus exercet suis,  
 Solutus omni fœnore ;  
 Nec excitatur classico miles truci, 5  
 Nec horret iratum mare ;  
 Forumque vitat, et superba civium  
 Potentiorum limina.

(a) Sim futurus in metu. *Heins.* (b) Juvencis alligata plu-  
 ribus. (c) Aratra nectantur meis. (d) Lucana mutet pascuis.  
 (e) Nec ut supini. *Bentl.*

Ergo



Farthest western bay. You may ask, *perhaps*, how I, unwarlike and infirm, can assist your labours by mine? While I am your companion I shall be in less anxiety, which takes possession of the absent in a greater measure. As the bird that has unfledged young, is in a greater dread of serpents approaches, when they are left;—Not that if she should be present when they came, she could be of any more service. Not only this, but every other war, shall be cheerfully embraced by me for the hopes of your favour: *and this* not that my ploughs shou'd labour yoked to a greater number of teams of mine own oxen; or that my cattle before the scorching dog-star shou'd change the Calabrian for the Lucanian pastures; neither that my white country box should reach (*approach in magnificence*) the \* Circæan walls of lofty Tusculum. Your generosity has *already* enriched me enough, and more than enough: I shall never *wish to* amass, what either, like the miser Chremes *in the play*, I may bury in the earth, or luxuriously squander, like a prodigal rake.

## O D E II.

## The PRAISE of a COUNTRY LIFE.

Alphius *the usurer, weary as it were with his crafts, praises a country life; but shortly overcome with avarice, he returns to his natural bent, and his old way of living.*

**H**APPY the man, who, remote from business, after the manner of the ancient race of mortals, cultivates his paternal lands with his own oxen, disengaged from every kind of usury; *he* is neither alarmed with the horrible trumpet, as a soldier, nor dreads he the hungry sea; he shuns both the bar, and the proud portals of the men in power. Wherefore he

\* Circæan, *because* Tusculum *was built by* Telegonous *the son of* Circe---Telegoni jugæ parricida.



Ergo aut adulta vitium propagine  
 Altas maritat populos ; 10  
 Aut in reducta valle mugientium  
 Prospectat errantes greges ;  
 Inutileſque falce ramos amputans,  
 Feliciores inferit .  
 Aut preſſa puris mella condit amphoris ; 15  
 Aut tondet infirmos oves.  
 Vel, cum decorum mitibus pomis caput  
 Autumnus arvis extulit,  
 Ut gaudet inſitiva decerpens pyra,  
 Certantem et uvam purpuræ, 20  
 Qua muneretur te, Priape, et te, pater  
 Silvane, tutor finium !  
 Libet jacere modo ſub antiqua ilice,  
 Modo in tenaci gramine :  
 Labuntur altis interim (a) rivis aquæ ; 25  
 Queruntur in ſilvis aves ;  
 Fontesque lymphis obſtrepunt manantibus,  
 Somnos quod invitet leves.  
 At cum tonantis annus hibernus Jovis  
 Imbres niveſque comparet ; 30  
 Aut trudit acres hinc et hinc multa cane  
 Apros in obſtantes plagas :  
 Aut amite levi rara tendit retia,  
 Turdis edacibus dolos ;  
 Pavidumque leporem, et advenam laqueo gruem, 35  
 Jucunda captat præmia.  
 Quis non malarum, quas amor curas habet,  
 Hæc inter obliviſcitur ?  
 Quod ſi pudica mulier in partem juvet  
 Domum atque dulces liberos, 40  
 (Sabina qualis, aut peruſta ſolibus  
 Pernicis uxor Appuli)  
 Sacrum vetuſtis exſtruat lignis focum,  
 Laſſi ſub adventum viri ;  
 Claudenſque textis cratibus lætum pecus, 45  
 Diſtenta ficcet ubera :  
 Et horna dolci vina promens dolio,  
 Dapes inemptas apparet ;

(a) Altis interim ripis.

Non



either reaches the lofty poplars to the mature branches of the vine ; or lopping off the useless boughs with his pruning knife, he ingrafts more fruitful ones ; or takes a prospect of the herds of his lowing cattle, wandering about in a lonely vale ; or stores his honey, pressed *from the combs*, in clean vessels, or shears his tender sheep. Or, when Autumn has lifted up in the fields his head adorned with mellow fruits, how glad is he while he gathers the pears grafted *by himself*, and the grape that vies with the purple, with which he may recompence thee, oh Priapus, and thee, father Sylvanus, the guardian of his boundaries ! sometimes he delights to lie under an aged holm-tree, sometimes on the matted grass : mean while the waters glide down from steep clefts ; the birds warble in the woods ; and the fountains murmur with their purling streams, which invites on gentle slumbers. But when the wintry season of the \* tempestuous air prepares rains and snows, he either pushes the fierce boars, with dogs on every side, into the intercepting toils : or spreads his thin nets with the smooth pole, as a snare for the voracious thrushes ; or catches in his gin the timorous hare, or that stranger the crane, pleasing rewards *for his labour*. Amongst such joys as these, who does not forget those mischievous anxieties, which are the property of love ? But if a chaste wife, assisting on her part *in the management* of the house, and beloved children, (such as *is* the Sabine, or the sun-burnt spouse of the industrious Appulian) piles up the † sacred hearth with old wood just at the approach of her weary husband ; and shutting up the fruitful cattle in the woven hurdles, she milks dry their distended udders ; and, drawing this year's wine out of the well-seasoned cask, prepares the unbought collation ; not the Lucrine oysters cou'd

\* Thundering Jupiter : *but as thunder is the least frequent in winter, and Jupiter, it has above been observed, frequently signifies the air, the expression may perhaps be best understood of the loud hurricanes and the general troubled state of the atmosphere in the winter season.*

† The Roman hearths were doubly sacred, first to their household Gods, and secondly to Vesta.



Non me Lucrina juverint cenchylia,  
 Magisve rhombus, aut scari, 50  
 Si quos Eois intonata fluctibus  
 Hiems ad hoc vertat mare :  
 Non Afra avis descendat in ventrem meum,  
 Non attagen Ionicus  
 Jucundior, quam lecta de pinguissimis 55  
 Oliva ramis arboru r,  
 Aut herba lapathi prata amantis, et gravi  
 Malvæ salubres corpori,  
 Vel agna festis cæsa Terminalibus,  
 Vel hædus ereptus lupo. 60  
 Has inter epulas, ut juvat pastas oves  
 Videre properantes domum !  
 Videre fessos vomerem inversum boves  
 Collo trahentes languido ;  
 Positosque vernas, ditis examen domus, 65  
 Circum renidentes Lares !  
 Hæc ubi locutus fœnerator Alphius,  
 Jam jam futurus rusticus,  
 Omnem (a) relegit Idibus pecuniam ;  
 Quærit Calendis ponere. 70

## C A R M E N III.

## A D M Æ C E N A T E M.

*Allii detestatio.*

PARENTIS olim si quis impia manu  
 Senile guttur fregerit ;  
 Edit cicutis allium nocentius.  
 O dura messorum ilia !  
 Quid (b) hoc veneni fævit in præcordiis ? 5  
 Num viperinus his cruor  
 Incoctus herbis me fefellit ? an malas  
 Canidia tractavit dapes ?  
 Ut Argonautas præter omnes candidum  
 Medea mirata est ducem, 15

(a) Redegit Idibus pecuniam.

(b) Queis hoc veneni 1æ æ



delight me more, or the turbot, or the scar, shou'd the tempestuous winter drive any from the Eastern floods to this sea; not the turkey, nor the Asiatic wild fowl, can come into my stomach more agreeable, than the olive gathered from the richest branches of the trees, or the sorrel, that loves the meadows, or mallows, salubrious, for a sickly Lody, or a lamb slain at the feast of *the God*\* Terminus, or a kid *just* rescued from the wolf. Amidst these dainties, how it pleases one to see the well-fed sheep hastening home! to see the weary oxen, with drooping neck, dragging the inverted plough-share; and *numerous* slaves, the test of a rich family, ranged about the smiling household Gods! when Alphius the usurer, now on the point of turning countryman, had said *all* this, he collected in all his money on the † Ides;—*and* endeavours to put it out again at the ‡ Calends.

## O D E III.

To M Æ C E N A S.

*He expresses his aversion to garlick.*

**I**F any person at any time with an impious hand has broke his aged father's neck, let him, *by way of punishment*, eat garlick, more baneful than hemlock. O the hardy bowels of the mowers! what poison is this that rages in my entrails! Has viper's blood, infused in these herbs, deceived me? Or has Canidia meddled with this vile food? When Medea, beyond *all the other* Argonauts, admired their handsome leadee

\* *The tutelar God of their boundaries.*† *The middle of one month.*‡ *The beginning of another.*





Ignota tauris illigaturum juga,  
 Perunxit hoc Jafonem :  
 Hoc delibutis ulta donis pellicem,  
 Serpente fugit alite.  
 Nec tantus unquam fidurum infedit vapor 15  
 Siticulosæ Apuliæ :  
 Nec munus humeris efficacis Herculis  
 Inarfit æstuosius.  
 At, si quid unquam tale concupiveris,  
 Jocosæ Mæcenas ; precor 20  
 Manum puella suavio opponat tuo,  
 Extrema et in sponda cubet.

## C A R M E N IV.

*In quendam, qui e servo tribunus militum factus, trium-  
viralis classis parti erat præficiendus.*

**L**UPIS et agnis quanta fortito obtigit,  
 Tecum mihi discordia est,  
 Ibericis peruste funibus latus,  
 Et crura dura compede.  
 Licet superbus ambules pecunia, 5  
 Fortuna non mutat genus.  
 Videſne, ſacram metiente te viam  
 Cum bis (a) ter ulnarum toga,  
 Ut ora vertat huc et huc euntium  
 Liberrima indignatio ? 10  
 Sectus flagellis hic triumviralibus  
 Præconis ad fastidium,  
 Arat Falerni mille fundi jugera,  
 Et Appiam mannis terit ;  
 Sedilibusque magnus in primis eques, 15  
 Othone (b) contempto, ſedet.  
 Quid attinet tot ora navium gravi  
 Rostrata duci pondere  
 Contra latrones atque ſervilem manum,  
 Hoc, hoc tribuno militum ? 20

(a) Cum bis trium ulnarum. *Benl.* (b) Othone contento.



He anointed Jason with this as he was going to tie the unexperienced yoke on the *fiery* bulls : and having revenged herself on *Jason's* \* mistress, by making her presents besmeared with this, she flew away on her winged dragon. Never did the steaming influence of any constellation so raging as this rest upon the thirsty Apulia ; nor did the gift of *Dejanira* burn hotter upon the shoulders of the laborious *I Hercules*. But if ever, facetious *Mæcenas*, you shou'd have a desire for any such *stuff again*, I wish that your girl may oppose her hand to your kiss, and lie at the furthest part of the bed.

## O D E IV.

*On a certain person. who, from a slave, being made a military tribune, was to have the command of one part of the fleet of the Triumviri.*

**A**S great an enmity as is allotted by nature to wolves and lambs, *so great a one* have I to thee, thou that art galled at thy side with Spanish cords, and on thy legs with the pinching fetter. Tho' purse-proud with your riches you strut along, yet fortune does not alter your *low* birth. Do you not observe, while you are measuring the † sacred way with the robe twice three ells long, how a most open indignation distorts the faces of those that pass and repass ? *Mind* this fellow (*say they*) cut with the Triumvir's whips even till the beadle was sick of his office, he cultivates a thousand acres of Falernian land, and wears out the Appian road with his *prancing* nags ; and, in despite of ‡ *Otho*', sits in the first rows of the *Circus* as a knight of distinction. To what purpose is it that so many brazen-beaked ships of immense bulk shou'd be had out against pirates and a band of slaves, while this, this fellow, is a military tribune ?

\* Creusa.

† Via sacra, the grand street that led to the Capitol.

‡ Coscius Otho made a law by which the seats of the Roman knights in the Circus were regulated.



## C A R M E N V.

*Pueri in Canidiam veneficam diræ.*

**A**T o Deorum quidquid in cœlo (*a*) regit  
Terras et humanum genus ?

Quid iste fert tumultus ? et quid omnium  
Vultus in unum me truces ?

Per liberos te, si vocata partibus  
Lucina veris adfuit,

5

Per hoc inane purpuræ decus precor,  
Per improbaturum hæc Jovem ;

Quid ut noverca me intueris, aut uti  
Petita ferro bellua ?

10

Ut hæc trementi questus ore, constitit  
Insignibus raptis puer,

Impube corpus, quale posset impia  
Mollire Thracum pectora :

Canidia brevibus implicata viperis  
Crines et incomtum caput,

15

Jubet sepulchris caprificos erutas,  
Jubet cupressus funebres,

Et uncta turpis ova ranæ sanguine,  
Plumamque nocturnæ strigis,

20

Herbasque, quas lolchos, atque Iberia  
Mittit venenorum ferax,

Et ossa ab ore rapta jejunæ canis,  
Flammis aduri Colchicis.

At expedita Saganæ per totam domum  
Spargens Avernales aquas,

25

Horret capillis, ut marinus, asperis,  
Echinus, aut (*b*) currens aper.

Abacta nulla Veia conscientia  
Ligonibus duris humum

30

Exhauriebat, ingemens laboribus :  
Quo posset inossus puer

*(a)* Quidquid in cœlo regis.*(b)* Aut Laurens aper.*Hæc.*



## O D E V.

*The imprecations of a boy against the witch Canidia.*

**B**UT, oh whatever *power* of the Gods rules the earth and human race, what means this tumult? And what the hideous looks of all these *old bags*, fixed upon me alone? I conjure thee by thy children (if invoked Lucina was *ever* present at any real birth of yours,) *I conjure* thee by this empty honour of my \* purple, and by Jupiter, who must disapprove these *proceedings* why do you look at me like a step-mother, or as a wild beast stricken with a dart? While the boy made these complaints with a faltering voice, he stood, with his † badges of distinction taken from him, a delicate body, such as might soften the impious breasts of the *savage* Thracians: Canidia, having her hair and uncombed head interwoven with little vipers, orders wild fig trees torn up from groves, orders funeral cypresses, and eggs besmeared with the gore of a loathsome toad, and feathers of the nocturnal screech owl, and those herbs, which ‡ Iolchos, and Spain, fruitful in poisons, transmits, and bones, snatched from the mouth of a hungry bitch, to be burnt in || Colchian flames. But Sagana, tucked up for expedition, sprinkling the waters of § Avernus all over the house, bristles up with her rough hair, like a sea-urchin, or a boar pursued. Veia, deterred by no remorse of conscience, groaning with the toil, dug up the ground with the sharp spade; where the boy, fixed in, might long be tormented to death at the sight of food varied two

\* *The toga prætexta, which the children of the nobility wore, was bordered with purple.*

† *The Toga prætexta and the bulla, which latter was a piece of gold silver, made in the shape of an heart.*

‡ *A town in Thessaly.*

|| *Colchian such as Medea of Colchos made use of, that is, ac-*  
*to art.*

§ *Avernus was a lake in Campania, whose waters were held sacred to the Infernal Deities.*



Longe die bis terve mutatæ dapis  
 Inemori spectaculo ;  
 Cum promineret ore, quantum exsiant aqua 35  
 Suspensa mento corpora,  
 Exflucta (a) uti medullæ, et aridum jecur  
 Amoris esset poculum ;  
 Interminato cum semel Æxæ cibo  
 Intabuissent pupulæ. 40  
 Non defuisse masculæ libidinis  
 Arminiensem Foliam,  
 Et otiosa credidit Neapolis,  
 Et omne vicinum oppidum :  
 Quæ sidera excantata voce Thessala, 45  
 Lunamque cœlo deripit.  
 Hic irrefectum sæva dente livido  
 Canidia rodens pollicem,  
 Quid dixit ? aut quid tacuit ? o rebus meis  
 Non infideles arbitræ, 50  
 Nox, et Diana, quæ silentium regis,  
 Arcana cum fiunt sacra ;  
 Nunc, nunc adeste : nunc in hostiles domos  
 Iram atque numen vertite :  
 Formidolosus dum latent silvis feræ, 55  
 Dulci sopore languidæ :  
 Senem, quod omnes rideant, adulterum  
 Latrent Suburanæ canes,  
 Nardo perunctum, quale non perfectius  
 Meæ laborarint manus. 60  
 Quid accidit ? cur dira barbaræ minus  
 Venena Medæ valent ?  
 Quibus superbam iugit ulta pellicem  
 Magni Creontis filiam ;  
 Cum palla, tabo munus imbutum, novam 65  
 Incendio nuptam abstulit.  
 Atqui nec herba, nec latens in asperis  
 Radix fefellit me locis.  
 Indormit unctis omnium cubilibus  
 Oblivione pellicum. 70  
 Ah, ha, solutus ambulat veneficæ  
 Scientioris carmine.

(a) Exsecta, extracta. Exesa uti medulla. *Heinsf.*



or three times in a day ; while he stood out with his face, just as much as bodies suspended by the chin *in swimming*, project from the water ; that his parched marrow and dry'd liver might be a charm for love ; when once the pupils of his eyes had wasted away by being fixed on the forbidden food. Both the idle Naples and every neighbouring town believed that Follia of Arminium, *a witch* of masculine lust, was not absent *from these rites* : *she* who with her Thessalian incantations, forces the charmed constellations and the moon from heaven. Here the fell Canidia, gnawing her unpared thumb with her livid teeth, what said she ? Or what did she not say ? Oh ye faithful witnesses to my proceedings, Night, and Diana, who preside o'er silence, when the secret mysteries are celebrated ; now, now be present : and turn your anger and power against the houses of our enemies : while the wild beasts lie hid in the gloomy woods, dissolved in sweet repose : let the dogs of the \* Suburra, (which may be a matter of ridicule for every body) bark at the old fornicator, bedaubed with essence, such as my hands never made any more exquisite. What is the matter ? Why are these compositions less efficacious than those of that barbarian Medea ? By the means of which she made her escape, after having revenged herself on Jason's haughty mistress, the daughter of the mighty Creon ; when the garment, a gift that was infected with poison, took off *his* new bride by its inflammatory power. And yet no herb, nor root latent in inaccessible places *ever* escaped my notice. *Nevertheless*, he sleeps in the essenced bed of every harlot, from his forgetfulness *of me*. Ha ! ha ! he walks *in security*, set free *from my power* by the charms of some

\* Suburra, a street in Rome inhabited by the lower class of people and a notorious nest for harlots.



Non ufitatis, Vare, potionibus  
 (O multa fleturum caput !)  
 Ad me recurres : nec vocata mens tua 75  
 Marfis redibit vocibus.  
 Maior parabo : majus infundam tibi.  
 Fasti dienti poculum.  
 Priusque cœlum fidet inferius mari,  
 Tellure porrecta super, 80  
 Quam non amore sic meo flagres, uti  
 Bitumen atris ignibus.  
 Sub hæc puer, jam non, ut ante, mollibus  
 Lenire verbis impias ;  
 Sed dubius unde rumperet silentium, 85  
 Misit Thyesteas preces.  
 Venena, (a) magnum fas nefasque, non valent  
 Convertere humanam vicem :  
 Diris agam vos : dira detestatio  
 Nulla expiatur victima. 90  
 Quin, ubi perire jessus expiravero,  
 Nocturnus occurram furor ;  
 Petamque vultus umbra curvis unguibus :  
 (Quæ vis Deorum est Manium)  
 Et inquietis affidens præcordiis, 95  
 Pavore somnos auferam.  
 Vos turba vicatim, hinc et hinc faxis petens,  
 Contundet obscœnas anus.  
 Post, infepulta membra different lupi  
 Et Esquilinæ alites. 100  
 Neque hoc parentes, heu mihi superstites !  
 Effugerit spectaculum.

(a) Venana magica fas nefasque non valent.  
 Non vertere humanas vices. *Ber.tl.*



more powerful witch. Varus, (oh, you are a person  
 that will shortly have much to lament!) thou shalt come  
 back to me by *the means* of unusual spells: nor shall  
 your return to yourself by all the power of \* Marſian  
 enchantments. I will prepare a ſtronger *philtre*; I  
 will pour in *that* ſtronger philtre to you, diſdairful as  
 you are, and the heaven ſhall ſubſide below the ſea,  
 with the earth extended over it, ſooner than you ſhall  
 not burn with a love for me, in the ſame manner as  
*this pitch burns* in the ſooty flames. At theſe words,  
 the boy no longer attempted, as before, to move impi-  
 ous *hags*, by ſoothing expreſſions; but doubtful in  
 what manner he ſhould break ſilence, utter'd † Thyef-  
 tean imprecations. Potions (*ſays he*) have a great  
 efficacy in confounding right and wrong, but are not  
 able to invert the condition-lot of human nature: I  
 will perſecute you with curſes: and *that* execrating de-  
 teſtation is not to be expiated by any victim. More-  
 over, when doomed *by you* to death I ſhall have expired,  
 I will attend you as a nocturnal fury; and a gholt, I  
 will attack your faces with my hooked talons; (for  
 ſuch is the power of thoſe divinities, the ‡ Manes)  
 and brooding upon your reſtleſs breasts, I will deprive  
 you of repoſe by terrible *viſions*. And then the mob,  
 from village to village, aſſaulting you on every ſide  
 with ſtones, ſhall demolish *all* you filthy hags. Fi-  
 nally, the wolves and || Eſquilian vultures ſhall ſcatter  
 abroad your unburied limbs. Nor ſhall this ſpectacle  
 eſcape the obſervation of my parents, which, alas!  
 muſt now ſurvive me.

\* Marſus was a ſon of the ſorceress Circe:

† Thyeftean, ſuch execrations as Thyefteſ made uſe of to his brother  
 Atreus. Vid. Sen. Trag.

‡ Manes, the genniſes of the dead, who had a kind of divinity aſ-  
 cribed to them.

|| The Eſquilæ were the public burying places, and alſo where the  
 criminals were expoſed after execution, and conſequently the reſort of birds  
 of prey.



## C A R M E N VI.

IN CASSIUM SEVERUM.

*Maledico minitatur ultionem.*

**Q**UID immerentes hospites vexas, canis,  
 Ignavus adversum lupos?  
 Quin hic inanes, si potes, vertis minas,  
 Et me remorsurum petis?  
 Nam, qualis aut Molossus, aut fulvus Lacon, 5  
 Amica vis pastoribus,  
 Agnam per altas aure sublata nives,  
 Quæcunque præcedet fera.  
 Tu, cum timenda voce complesti nemus,  
 Projectum odoraris cibum. 10  
 Cave, cave: namque in malos asperrimus  
 Parata tollo eornua;  
 Qualis Lycambæ spretus infido gener,  
 Aut acer hostis Bupalus.  
 An, si quis atro dente me petiverit, 25  
 Inultus ut flebo puer?

## C A R M E N VII.

AD ROMANOS.

*Bellum civile redintegrantes.*

**Q**UO, quo scelesti ruitis? aut cur dexteris  
 Aptantur enses conditi?  
 Parumne campis atque Neptuno super  
 Fusum est Latini sanguinis?



## O D E VI.

Against CASSIUS SEVERUS.

*Horace threatens to revenge himself on him for his maledictions.*

**T**HOU cur, *that art* a coward against wolves, why do you persecute innocent strangers? Why do you not, if you can, turn your empty yelpings hither, and attack me, who will bite again? For, like a mastiff, or tawny greyhound, that is a friendly assistant to shepherds, I will drive with erected ears thro' the deep snows every brute that shall go before me. *As for you*, when you have fill'd the grove with your tremendous barking, you smell at the food that is thrown to you. Have a care, have a care: for, very bitter against bad men, I exert my horns *ever ready for a fault*; like \* him that was rejected as a son-in-law by the perfidious Lycambes, or the † satyric enemy of Bupalus. What, if any cur attack me with malignant tooth, shall I *only* blubber like a boy that is incapable of revenging himself?

## O D E VII.

To the ROMAN PEOPLE.

*On their renewing the civil war.*

**W**HITHER, whither impious are you rushing? or why are the swords drawn that were *so lately* sheathed? Is there *then* too little of the Roman blood spilt upon land and sea? *And this*, not that the

\* Lycambes broke his word with the poet Archilocus, with regard to his daughter Neobule; upon which Archilochus composed so severe a satire against him, that both he and his daughter hanged themselves in despair.

† Bupalus, a celebrated painter, having ridiculed the person of the poet Hipponax, by a portraiture he made of him, the bard, in return, wrote a most bitter invective against him.

Romans



Non ut superbas invidæ Carthaginis  
 Romanus arces ureret ;  
 Intactus aut Britannus ut descenderet  
 Sacra catenatus via :  
 Sed , secundum vota Parthorum, sua  
 Ur is hæc periret de tera. 10  
 Neque hic lupis mos, nec fuit leonibus  
 Unquam, nisi in dispar, feris.  
 Furorne (a) cæcus, an rapit vis acrior,  
 An culpa ! responsum date.  
 Tacent : et ora pallor albus inficit ; 15  
 Mentefque perculsa stupent.  
 Sic est : acerba fata Romanos agunt,  
 Scelusque fraterna necis ;  
 Ut immerentis fluxit in terram Remi  
 Sacer nepotibus cruor. 20

## C A R M E N VIII.

IN ANNUM LIBIDINOSAM.

**R**OGARE longo putidam te seculo,  
 Vires quid enervit meas ?  
 Cum fit tibi dens ater, et rugis vetus  
 Frontem senectus exaret ;  
 Hietque turpis inter aridas nates 5  
 Podex, ve ut crudæ bovis.  
 Sed incitat me pectus, et mammæ putres,  
 Equina quales ubera ;  
 Venterque mollis, et femur tumentibus  
 Exile furis additum. 10  
 Esto beata ; funus atque imagines  
 Ducant triumphales tuum ;  
 Nec fit marita quæ rotundioribus  
 Onusta baccis ambulet.  
 Quid, quod libelli Stoici interfericos 15  
 Jacere pulvilos amant ?

(a) Furorne cæcos.



Romans might burn the proud towers of envious Carthage, or that the Britons hitherto unaffailed, might go down the Sacred Way bound in chains : but that, agreeable to the wishes of the Parthians, this city may fall by its own strength. *And yet this barbarous method of fighting* never obtained even amongst other wolves or savage lions, unless against a different species. Does blind phrenzy or your superior valour, or *some* crime, hurry you on at this rate ? answer me. They are silent—and livid paleness infects their countenances, and their stricken souls are stupified. This is the case : a cruel fatality, and the crime of fratricide have disquieted the Romans, *from that time*, when the blood of the innocent \* Remus, to be expiated by his descendants, was spill'd upon the earth.

## O D E VIII.

### Upon a WANTON OLD WOMAN.

**C**AN you, grown rank and old, ask what unnerves my vigour ? When your teeth are black, and old age withers your brow with wrinkles ; and whose back sinks between your staring hip-bones, like that of an unhealthy cow. But, *forsooth* ! your breast and your fallen chest—full well resembling a broken-backed horse, provokes me : and a body flabby, and feeble knees supported by swollen legs. May you be happy : and may triumphal statues † adorn your funeral procession : and may no matron appear in public abounding with richer pearls. What follows, because the bookish stoics *sometimes* love to indulge on filken pil-

\* He was slain by his brother Romulus, for ridiculing his wall by leaping over it.

† There was a privilege, termed the right of Images, which permitted the statues of such ancestors of the deceased as had been dignified by public honours, to be carried in the funeral procession.



Illiteratū num minus nervi rigent ?  
 Minusve languet fascinum ?  
 Quod ut superbo provocas ab inguine,  
 Ore allaborandum est tibi.

## C A R M E N IX

## AD MÆCENATEM.

*Æliacæ victoriæ primordiæ celebrat.*

QUANDO (a) repostum Cæcubum ad festas dapes,  
 Victore lætus Cæsare,  
 Tecum sub alta (sic Jovi gratum) domo,  
 Beate Mæcenas, bibam,  
 Sonante (b) mistum tibiis carmen lyra, 5  
 Hac Dorium, illis Barbarum ?  
 Ut nuper ? actus cum freto Neptunius  
 Dux fugit ustis navibus,  
 Minatus Urbi vincla, quæ detraxerat  
 Servis amicus perfidis. 10  
 Romanus (eheu posterī negabitis)  
 Emancipatus feminæ  
 Fert vallum et arma miles, et spadonibus  
 Servire rugosis potest :  
 Interque signa turpe militaria 15  
 Sol aspicit conopeum.  
 Ad (c) hunc frementes verterunt bis mille equos  
 Galli, canentes Cæsarem ;  
 Hostiliumque navium portu latent  
 Puppes sinistrorsum citæ. 20  
 Io triumphæ ; tu moraris aureos  
 Currus, et intactas boves.  
 Io triumphæ ; nec Jugurthino parem  
 Bello reportasti ducem :  
 Neque (d) Africano, cui super Carthaginem 25  
 Virtus sepulcrum condidit.  
 Terra marique victus hostis, Punico  
 Lugubre mutavit sagum.

(a) Quando o repostum. *Heins.* (b) Mixtis tibiis carmen  
 (c) Ad hoc frementes. *Bentl.* (d) Neque Africanum



low? Are unlearned constitutions the less robust? Or are their limbs less stout? But for you to raise an appetite in a stomach that is nice, it is necessary that you exert every art of language.

## O D E IX.

To M Æ C E N A S.

*Horace celebrates the successes that preceded the victory at Actium.*

**W**HEN, oh happy Mæcenas, shall I, overjoyed at Cæsar's being victorious, drink with you under the stately dome (for such is the will of Jupiter) the Cæcuban reserved for festal entertainments, whilst the lyre plays a tune, accompanied with flutes, that *in* the Doric, these *in* the Phrygian *measure*? as lately; when the \* Neptunian admiral, driven from the sea, and his navy burned, fled, after having menaced those chains to Rome, which, like a friend, he had taken off from perfidious slaves. The Roman soldier (alas! ye, our posterity, will deny *the fact*) enslaved to a † woman, carries pallisadoes and arms, and can be subservient to haggard eunuchs: and amongst the military standards, oh shame! the sun beholds an *Egyptian* canopy. Indignant at this, the Gauls turned two thousand of their cavalry, proclaiming Cæsar: and the ships of the hostile navy, going off to the left, lie by in port. Hail, thou God of triumph! you that delay the *triumphal honours* of golden clariots, and untouched heifers. Hail, thou God of triumph! you neither brought back a general equal *to Cæsar* from the Jugurthine war, nor from the African war, him whose valour raised him a monument by *conquer'd* Carthage. Our enemy, overthrown both by land and sea, has changed his purple vestments for mourning: *And*

\* Pompey the Great had been a very successful admiral, which gave young Pompey the hint to stile himself the son of Neptune.  
† Cleopatra



Aut ille centum nobilem Cretam urbibus  
 Ventis iturus non suis, 30  
 Exercitatas aut petit Syrtes Noto,  
 Aut fertur incerto mari.  
 Can ciores affer huc, puer, scyphos,  
 E (a) Chia vina aut Lesbica ;  
 Vel quod fluentem rauleam coerceat, 35  
 Metire nobis Cæcubum.  
 Curam metumque Cæsaris rerum juvat  
 Dulci Lyæo solvere.

## C A R M E N X.

## In M Æ V I U M.

*Ipsi naufragium imprecatur.*

**M**ALA soluta navis exit alite  
 Ferens olentem Mævium.  
 Ut horridis utrumque verberes latus  
 Auster, memento fluctibus.  
 Niger rudentes Euris, inverso mari, 5  
 Fractosque remos differat.  
 Infurgat Aquilo, quantus altis montibus  
 Frangit (b) trementes ilices.  
 Nec fidus atra nocte amicum appareat,  
 Qua tristis Orion cadit : 10  
 Quietiore nec feratur æquore  
 Quam Grata victorum manus ;  
 Cum Pallas usto vertit iram ab Ilia  
 In impiam Ajacis ratem.  
 O quantus instat navitis sudor tuis, 15  
 Tibique pallor luteus,  
 Et illa non virilis ejulatio,  
 Preces et aversum ad Jovem ;  
 Ionius udo cum remugiens finus  
 Noto carinam ruperit ! 20

(a) Aut Chia vina. (b) Vertit trementes illices. *Bentl.*

*Opima*



now he either seeks Crete, famous for her hundred cities,  
 ready to sail with the winds unfavourable ; or the  
 Syrtes he's traſſed by the tooth ; *on elſe* is driven by the  
 uncertain ſea. Bring hither, boy, larger bowls, and the  
 Cretan or Aſbian wine ; or what may correct this riſ-  
 ing qualm of mine, fill me out the Cæcuban. 'Tis  
 my pleaſure to diſſipate care and anxiety for Cæſar's  
 danger with delicious wine.

## O D E X.

Againſt M Æ V I U S.

*Horace wiſhes that he may ſuffer ſhipwreck.*

**T**HE veſſel that carries the loathſome Mævius  
 makes her departure with an unlucky omen. Be  
 mindful, oh ſouth-wind, that you buffet it about with  
 horrible billows. May the gloomy eaſt, turning up  
 the ſea, diſperſe its cables and broken oars. Let the  
 north ariſe *in* as mighty *fury* as when he rives the qui-  
 vering oaks on the lofty mountains ; nor let a friendly  
 ſtar appear through the ſpiſſy night, in which the  
 baleful Orion ſets : nor let him be convey'd in a calmer  
 ſea, than was the Grecian band of conquerors, when  
 Pallas turn'd her rage from burned Troy to the ſhip of  
 impious \* Ajax. Oh what a ſweat is coming upon  
 your ſailors, and *what* a fallow paleneſs upon you,  
 and that effeminate wailing, and  *thoſe* prayers to un-  
 regarding Jupiter ; when the Ionian bay, roaring with  
 the tempeſtuous ſouth-weſt, ſhall break *your* keel !

\* Ajax Oileus who debauched Caſſandra in the temple of Pallas,  
 which raiſed the indignation of that Goddeſs againſt him.

but,



Opima quod si præda curvo littore  
 Porrecta (a) mergos (b) juveris ;  
 Libidinosus immolabitur caper,  
 Et agna Tempestatibus.

## C A R M E N XI.

## A D P E T T I U M.

*Se amore captum non posse ad versus faciendos operam et  
 studium conferre.*

PETTI, nihil me, sicut antea, juvat  
 Scribere versiculos, amore (c) percussus gravi ;  
 Amore, qui me præter omnes, expetit  
 Mollibus in pueris aut in puellis urere  
 Hic tertius December, ex quo destiti  
 Inachia furere, filvis honorem decutit  
 Heu me, per Urbem, (nam pudet tanti mali)  
 Fabula quanta fui ! conviviorum et pœnitet.  
 In queis amantem et languor et silentium  
 Arguit, et latere petitus imo spiritus.  
 Contrane lucrum nil valere candidum  
 Pauperis ingenium, querebar, applorans tibi ;  
 Simul calentis inverecundus Deus  
 Fervidiore mero arcana promorat loco  
 Quod si meis inæstuet præcordiis  
 Libera bilis, ut hæc ingrata ventis dividat  
 Fomenta, vulnus nil malum levantia ;  
 Desinet imparibus certare summotus pudor.  
 Ubi hæc severus te palam laudaveram,  
 Jussus abire domum, ferebar incerto pede  
 Ad non amicos, heu, mihi postes, et heu,  
 Limina dura ; quibus lumbos et infregi latus.

(a) Projecta mergos. Benth.  
 (c) Amore percussus gravi.

(b) Porrecta mergos juverit.



bat, if extended along the winding shore, you shall delight the cormorants as a dainty prey, a lascivious goat and an ewe-lamb, shall be sacrificed to the temples.

## O D E XI.

TO PETTIUS.

*Horace is so much in love, that he cannot apply himself to the study of poetry.*

**I**T by no means, oh Pettius, delights me, as heretofore, to write lyric verses, being smitten with cruel love; with love, who takes pleasure to enflame me beyond others, either youths, or maidens. This is the third December, *that has shewn the leafy honours from the woods, since I ceased to be mad for Inachia* Ah me! (for I am ashamed of so great a misfortune) what a subject of talk was I thro' the *whole* city! I repent too of the entertainments, *that I frequented*, at which both a languishing, and silence, and sighs, heaved from the bottom of my breast, have discover'd the lover. *Then*, as soon as the indelicate God, *Bacchus*, by stronger wine than ordinary, had removed, as I grew warm, the secrets of *my heart* from their repository, I made my complaints, *thus* lamenting to you, "that the fairest genius of a poor man hath "no weight against wealthy lucre." Wherefore, if a generous indignation shou'd boil in my breast, inso-much as to disperse to the winds those disagreeable (*tho' soothing*) applications, that give no ease to the desperate wound; *then* the shame, *of being overcome*, ending, shall cease to contest with rivals of such a sort. When I, with great gravity, had applauded these *resolutions* in your presence, being ordered *by you* to go home, I was carried with a wandering foot, to posts, alas! to me not friendly, and, alas! obdurate gates; against which I bruised my loins and side. Now my engagement



Nunc, gloriantis quamlibet mulierculant  
 Vincere mollitia, amor Lycisci me tenet  
 Unde expedire non amicorum queant  
 Libera consilia, nec contumeliæ graves;  
 Sed alius ardor, aut puellæ candidæ,  
 Aut teretis pueri, longam renodantis, omam.

15

## C A R M E N XII.

*In animum fœdam quæ illius amores ambiebat.*

QUID tibi vis, mulier nigris dignissima barris?  
 Munera cur mihi, quidve tabellas  
 Mittis, nec firmo juveni, neque naris obesæ?  
 Nanque sagacius unus odoror,  
 Polypus, an gravis hirsutis cubet hircus in alis,  
 Quam canis acer, ubi lateat fus.  
 Quis tudor vietis, et quam malus undique membris  
 Crescit odor cum pene soluto  
 Indomitam properat rabiem sedare; nec illi  
 Jam manet humida creta, colorque  
 Stercore fucatus crocodili; jamque subando  
 Tenta cubilia, tectaque rumpit.  
 Vel mea cum sævis agitat fastidia verbis:  
 Inachia langues minus ac me:  
 Inachiam ter nocte potes; mihi semper ad unum  
 Mollis opus. pereat male, quæ te  
 Lesbica, quærenti taurum, monstravit inertem:  
 Cum mihi Cous adesset Amyntas;  
 Cujus in indomito constantior inguine nervus,  
 Quam nova collibus arbor inhæret.  
 Muricibus Tyriis iteratæ vellera lanæ  
 Cui properabantur? tibi? nempe  
 Ne foret æquales inter conviva, magis quem  
 Diligeret mulier sua, quam te.  
 O ego non felix, quam tu fugis, ut pavet acres  
 Agna lupos, capræque leones.

5

10

15

20

25



ment with the delicate Lyciscus engrosses all my time : from that neither the unreserved admonitions, nor the serious apprehensions of other friends, can recal me to my former taste for poetry;—but, perhaps, either a new flame for some beautiful damsel, or the more winning address of some new acquaintance may.

## O D E XII.

*Upon an old woman.*

**W**HAT would you be at, you woman, flatter for the swarthy monsters? Why do you send tokens, why billet-doux to me, and not to some vigorous youth, and of a taste not nice? For I am one who discern a Polypus, or fetid ramminess, however concealed, more quickly than the keenest dog the covert of the boar. What sweatiness, and how rank an odor, every where rises from her wither'd limb when she strives to lay her furious rage with impossibilities; now she has no longer the advantage of moist cosmetics, and her colour appears as if stained with crocodilian ordure; and now, in wild impetuosity, she tears her bed, bedding, and all she has. She attacks even my loathings in the most angry terms:—you are always less dull with Inachy than me: in her company you are three-fold complaisance; but you are ever unprepared to oblige me in a single instance. Lesbica, who first recommended you—so unfit a help in time of need, may she lead apes in hell: when Coan Amyntas paid me his addresses; who is ever as constant in his fair one's service, as the young tree to the hill it grows on. For whom were laboured the fleeces of the richest Tyrian dye? For you? Even so that there was not one in company, amongst gentlemen of your rank, whom his own wife \* admired preferable to you; oh! unhappy me, whom you fly, as the lamb dreads the fierce wolves, or the she goats the lions.

*Then it was the fashion for husbands to be adorned with garments of their wives manufactory, their taste and elegance were sure to be ad-*



## C A R M E N XIII.

## A D A M I C U M.

*Vitæ voluptas vino, cantu, et amicorum alloquiis, esse  
mitigandas.*

**H**ORRIDA tempestas cœlum contraxit ; et imbres  
Nivesque deducunt Jovem : nunc mare nunc  
filiaë

Threïci Aquilone fonant. rapiamus (a) amici,

Occasum de die : dumque virent genua,

Et decet, o uicta solvatur fronte senectus. 5

Tu vina Toruato move consule pressa meo.

Cætera mitte loqui : Deus hæc fortasse benigna

Reducet in sedem vice. nunc et Achæmenia

Perfundi nardo juvat, et fide Cyllenea

Levare (b) diris pectora sollicitudinibus 10

Nobilis ut grandi cecinit Centaurus alumno :

Invicte mortalis, Dea nate puer Thetide,

Te manet Assaraci tellus, quam frigida parvi

Findunt Scamandri flumina, lubricus et Simois :

Unde tibi reditum (c) certo (d) subtemine Parcæ 15

Rupere ; nec mater domum cærula te revehet.

Illic omne malum vino cantuque levato,

Deformis ægrimonix aë dulcibus aloquiis.

(a) Rapiamus, amice. *Bentl.* (b) Duris pectora sollicitu-  
dinibus. (c) Curto subtemine Parcæ. *Bentl.* (d) Certo sub  
itamine.



## O D E XIII.

To a F R I E N D.

*The troubles of life are to be assuaged by drinking and singing, and friend's conversation.*

**A**N horrible storm has condensed dark, and showers and snows bring down the atmosphere : now the sea, now the woods bellow with the Thracian north wind. Let us, my friends, take occasion of merriment from this dismalness of the day ; and while our knees are vigorous, and it becomes us, at old age, with his contracted forehead, become smooth. Do you produce the wine that was pressed in the consulship of my Torquatus. Forbear to talk of any other matters. The Deity, perhaps, will reduce these present evils to their former happy state by a propitious change. Now it is fitting both to be bedewed with Persian perfume, and to relieve our breasts of dire vexations by the lyre, sacred to Mercury. In the same manner as the noble Centaur, Chiron, sung to his grand pupil : invincible mortal, son of the Goddess Thetis, the \* land of Assaracus awaits you, which the cold currents of the little Scamander and the swift gliding Simois divide : from whence the fatal sisters have broke off your return by a thread that cannot be altered ; nor shall your azure mother convey you back to your home. There then by wine and music, and by sweet converse drive away every symptom of hideous melancholy.

\* Phrygia, where Assaracus the son of Tros reigned.



## C A R M E N XIV.

## A D M Æ C E N A T E M.

*Phrynes animum obstare quo minus iambos promissos absolvat.*

**M** AECI      Si inertia cur antam diffuderit imis  
**V**      onem sentibus;  
 Pocula L      os (a) ut f. ducentia somnos  
     Arente .      e traxerim,  
 Candide Mæ·enas, occidis sæpe rogando.      5  
     Deus, Deus nam me vetat,  
 Inceptos, olim promissum carmen, iambos  
     Ad umbra um adducere.  
 Nen aliter Salmio dicunt arfisse Bathyllo  
     Anacreonta ium;      10  
 Qui persæpe cavens eludine flevit amorem  
     Non elaboratum d. pedem.  
 Ureris ipse miser: uoc. G non pulchrior ignis  
     Accendit obsessam Ilion,  
 Gaude forte tua. me libertina, neque uno      15  
     Contenta, Phryne macerat.

## C A R M E N XV.

## A D N E Æ R A M.

*Non servatam ab ea fidem conqueritur.*

**N** OX erat, et cælo fulgebat luna sereno  
     Inter minora sidera;  
 Cum tu magnorum numen (b) læsura Deorum  
     In verba jurabas mea,  
 Arctius atque edera procera astringitur ilex,      5  
     Lentis adhærens brachiis;  
 Dum precori lupo, et nautis infestus Orion  
     Turbaret (c) hibernum mare,  
 Intonsofque (d) agitaret Apollinis aura capillos,  
     Fore hunc amorem mutuum.

(a) Veluti ducentia somnos.      (b) Numen læsura Deorum  
 Heinsh.      (c) Turbarit hybernum mare.      (d) Agitarit.



## O D E XIV.

To M Æ C E N A S.

*Horace's love for Phryne hinders him from finishing the promised iambics.*

**Y**OU kill me, my courteous Mæcenâs, frequently enquiring, why a soothing indolence has diffused as great a degree of forgetfulness in my inmost senses, as if I had imbibed with a thirsty throat *those* cups that bring on Lethean slumbers. For the God, the Gods prohibits me from bringing to a conclusion the verses I promised you, namely *those* iambics which I had begun. In the same manner they report that Anacreon of \* Teios burnt for the Samian Bathyllus ; who often lamented his love to an inaccurate measure on a hollow lyre. You are violently in love yourself : but if a fairer flame did not burn besieged Troy, rejoice in your *happy* lot. Phryne, tho' a freed woman, and not content with a single *admirer*, consumes me.

## O D E XV.

To N E Æ R A

*He complains of her breach of faith.*

**I**T was night, and the moon shone in a serene sky amongst the lesser stars ; when you, about to violate the divinity of the great Gods, swore *to be true* to my requests, embracing me with your pliant arms more closely than the lofty oak is clasped by the ivy ; that while the wolf shou'd remain an enemy to the flock, and Orion, unpropitious to the sailors, shou'd calm the wintry sea, and while the air shou'd fan the unshorn locks of Apollo, *so long you vow'd* that this shou'd be mutual. O Neæra, you shall *one day*

\* A city of Ionia.



O dolutura mea multum virtute, Neæra :  
 Nam si quid in Flacco viri est,  
 Non feret assiduas potiori te dare noctes ;  
 Et quæret iratus parem :  
 Nec semper offensæ cedet constantia formæ, 15  
 Si ceram intrarit dolor.  
 At tu, nequiores es felicior, atque meo nunc  
 Superior incedis malo ;  
 Sis peccata multa dives tellure licebit,  
 Tibique actolus fluat, 20  
 Nec te Pythagoræ fallant arcana renati,  
 Formaquæ vincas Nireæ ;  
 Eheu, translatos alio mœerebis amores :  
 Ast ego icissim risero.

## C A R M E N XVI.

## A D P O P U L U M R O M A N U M.

*Phocæorum exemplo Romam deferendam esse, quam Deorum ira bellis civilibus lacerandam objicit.*

ALTERA jam teritur bellis civilibus ætas ;  
 Suis et ipsa Roma viribus ruit.  
 Quem neque finitimi valuerunt perdere Marfi,  
 Minacis aut Etrusca Porſenæ manus,  
 Ænula nec virtus Capuæ, nec Spartacus acer, 5  
 Novisque rebus infidelis Allobrox ;  
 Nec fera cærulea domuit Germania pube,  
 Parentibusque abominatus Annibal ;  
 Impia perdemus devoti sanguinis ætas :  
 Ferisque rursus occupabitur solum. 10  
 Barbarus, heu, cineres infisset victor, et Urbem  
 Eques fonante verberabit ungula ;  
 Quæque carent ventis et solibus ossa Quirini  
 (Nefas videre) dissipabit insolens.  
 Forte (a) quid expediat, communiter, aut melior  
 Malis carere quæritis laboribus.

(a) Forte (quod expediat). Rutg.



gently grieved on account of my merit : for if there is any thing of manhood in Horace, he will not endure that you shou'd dedicate your nights continually to another, whom you prefer ; and, exasperated, will look out for *a mistress who will return his love* : and tho' an unfeigned sorrow shou'd take possession of you, yet my firmness shall not give way to it, which has once given me disgust. But as for you, never you are that are more successful *than me*, and so strut proud of my misfortune : tho' you be rich in flocks, and abundance of land, and *all Pactolus flows* for you, nor the mysteries of transfiguring Pythagoras escape you, and you excel Nireus in beauty ; alas ! *in a short time* you shall bewail her love transfer'd elsewhere : but I shall laugh in my turn.

## O D E XVI.

To the ROMAN PEOPLE.

*That Rome, which the wrath of the Gods delivers up to be torn in pieces by intestine wars, shou'd be deserted after the example of the Phocæans.*

NOW is another age worn away by civil wars, and Rome herself falls by her own strength. Whom neither the bordering Marsi cou'd destroy, or the Etrurian band of the menacing Porfena, nor the rival valour of Capua, nor the bold Spartacus, and the perfidious Gauls with their innovations ; nor did the fierce Germany subdue her with its blue-eyed youth, or Hannibal, detested by parents ; *but* we, an impious race, whose blood is devoted to *perdition*, shall destroy her : and *this* land shall again be possess'd by wild beasts. The victorious barbarian, alas ! shall trample upon the ashes of the city, and the horsemen shall smite it with the sounding hoofs ; and (horrible to say) he shall insultingly disperse the bones of Romulus, which, *as yet*, are free from the injuries of wind and sun. Perhaps you all, in general, or the better part of you, are inquisitive to know what may be expedient, in order to escape *such* dreadful evils. There



Nulla fit hac potior sententia : (Phocæorum  
 Velut profugit execrata civitas  
 Agros atque lares patrios, habitandaque fana  
 Apris reliquit et rapacibus lupis) 20  
 Ire, pedes quocunque ferent, quocunque per undas  
 Notus vocabit, aut protervus Africus.  
 Sic plerumque? an melius quis habet suadere? secunc.  
 Rationem occupare quod moramur alite?  
 Sed jam his in hæc : simul imis saxa renarint 25  
 Vacant vata, ne recire fit nefas :  
 Neu conversa domum pigeat dare lintea, quando  
 Padus et Latina laverit cacumina ;  
 In mare cum celsus procurrerit Apenninus,  
 Novaque monstra junxerit libidine 30  
 Mirus amor : juvet ut tigres subsidere cervis,  
 Adultere ur et columba miluo ;  
 Credula nec pavos timeant armenta leones ;  
 Ametque talis levis hircus æquora.  
 Hæc, et quæ perierunt reditus abscindere dulces, 35  
 Eamus omnis execrata civitas,  
 Aut pars indocili melior grege : mollis et exspes  
 Inominata perprimat cubilia.  
 Vos quibus est (b) virtus, muliebrem tollite luctum,  
 Etrusca præter et volate litora. 40  
 Nos manet Oceanus circumvagus : arva, beata  
 Petamus arva, divites et insulas,  
 Reddit ubi Cererem tellus inarata quotannis,  
 Et imputata floret usque vinea ;  
 Germinat et nunquam fallentis termes olivæ, 45  
 Suamque pulla ficus ornat arborem ;  
 Mella cava manant exilice ; montibus altis  
 Levis crepante lympha defilit pede.  
 Illic injussæ veniunt ad mulstra capellæ,  
 Refertque tenta grex amicus ubera ; 50  
 Nec vespertinus circumgemit ursus ovile,  
 Nec intumescit alta viperis humus ;

(a) Nec fævos timeant leones.

(b) Vos quibus est animus



be no determination better than this : *namely*, to go wherever our feet will carry us, wherever the south, or boisterous south-west, shall summon us thro' the waves, (in the same manner as the *whole* state of the Phœceans fled, after having utter'd execrations *against* such as should return, and left their fields, and proper dwellings, and temples, to be inhabited by bears and ravenous wolves.) Is this agreeable? Or is there any one a better *scheme* to advise? Why do we then go a ship-board under an auspicious omen? But let us swear to these *conditions*—the stones shall swim upwards, lifted up from the bottom of the sea, as soon as it shall not be impious to return : nor let it grieve us to direct our sails homewards *then, and not before*, when the Po shall wash the tops of the Matinean summits ; or the lofty Apennine shall remove into the sea, or a miraculous appetite shall unite monsters by a strange kind of lust ; inasmuch that tigers may delight to couple with hinds, and the dove be pursued by the kite ; nor the simple herds may dread the cawny lions ; and the he-goat, grown smooth, may love the briny main. After having sworn to these *things*, and whatever else may cut off the pleasing *hope* of returning, let us go, the whole city of us, or, *at least*, that part which is superior to the illiterate mob : *but* let the idle and despairing *part* remain upon these inauspicious habitations. But ye, that have bravery, away with effeminate grief, and fly beyond the Tuscan shore. The circumambient ocean awaits us : let us seek the plains, the happy plains, and fortunate islands, where the untilled land yearly produces corn, and the unpruned vine-yard punctually flourishes ; and *where* the branch of the never-failing olive blossoms forth, and the purple fig adorns its native tree ; honey distils from holm-oaks ; *and* the light water bounds down from the high mountains with a murmuring pace. There the she-goats come to the milk-pails of their own accord, the friendly flock return with their udders distended ; nor does the evening bear growl about the sheep-fold ; nor does the rising ground swell with vipers :



Pluraque felices mirabimur ; ut neque largis  
 Aquosus Eurus arva radat imbribus,  
 Pingua nec ficcis urantur femina glebis ;  
 Utrumque rege temperante cœliturn.  
 Non huc Argoo contendit remige pinus ;  
 Neque impudica Col his intulit pedem :  
 Non huc Sireniæ tunc int cornua nautæ,  
 Laus nec cohors Ulyssæi.  
 Nulla tunc pecori contagia : nullius astri  
 Greges læstuosa torret impotentia.  
 Jupiter illa piæ (a) secrevit litora genti ;  
 Ut inquinavit ære tempus aureum ;  
 Ære, dehi c ferro duravit seculo ; quorum  
 Piis secunda, vate me, datur fuga.

65

## C R M E N XVII.

Dialogus HORATIUM inter et CANIDIAM.

*Hic veniam ironice petit a Canidia : hæc se nunquam illi  
 placatam fore respondet.*

JAM jam efficaci do manus scientiæ ;  
 Supplex et oro regna per Proserpinæ,  
 Per et Dianæ non movenda numina,  
 Per atque libros carminum valentium  
 Refixa (b) cœlo devocare fidera  
 Canidia, parce vocibus tandem sacris,  
 Citumque retro solve, solve turbinem.  
 Movet nepotem Telephus Nereium,

5

(a) Sacravit litora genti.

(b) Defixa cœlo fidera.

In



many more things shall we, happy *Romans*, view with admiration ; how neither the rainy east lays waste the corn-fields with profuse showers, nor is the fertile seed burnt by *too* dry a glebe ; the king of *Gods* moderating both *extremes*. The ship that carried the *Argonauts* never at emptied to come hither ; nor did the treacherous *Medea* of Colchis set her foot in this place : hither the Sidonian mariners never turn & sail many fids, nor the toiling crew of *Ulysses*. No contagious distempers here hurt the flocks : nor does the fiery violence of any constellation scorch the herds. Jupiter set apart those stores for a pious people, when he debased the golden age with brass : with brass, then with iron he hardened the ages ; from which there shall be an happy escape for the good, according to my predictions.

## O D E X V I,

Dialogue between HORACE and CANIDIA.

*He ironically begs her pardon : she answers that she never will be reconciled to him.*

NOW, now I yield to powerful science ; and suppliant beseech you by the dominions of *Proserpine*, and by the inflexible divinity of *Diana*, and by the books of incantations which are able to call down the stars displaced from the firmament : oh ! *Canidia*, at length desist from your imprecations, and quickly turn, turn back your magical \* machine. † *Telephus* moved with compassion the ‡ grandson of *Nereus*,

\* The rhombus was a kind of wheel, by the turning of which certain sorceries were performed.

† *Telephus*, king of *Myfia*, opposed the march of the *Greeks* thro' his kingdom in their way to *Troy*. He was wounded by the spear of *Achilles*, and afterwards cured by some filings from the same weapon, which he was directed to apply by the oracle.

‡ *Thetis*, the mother of *Achilles*, was daughter to *Nereus*.



In quem superbus ordinarat agmina  
 M forum, et in quem tela acuta torferat.  
 Luxere (a) matres Iliæ addictum feris  
 Alitibus atque canibus homicidam Hectorem;  
 Postquam relictis mœnibus rex procidit,  
 Heu, per icacis ad pedes Achillei  
 Set isa d' iris exuere belli us 15  
 Laocoön re niges Ulysses,  
 Volente Circe, membra : tunc mens et sonus  
 Relatus (b) atque notus in vultus honor.  
 Dedi satis si perque pœnarum tibi,  
 Amata nautis multum et institoribus. 20  
 Fugit juvenas, et verecundus color  
 Reliquit ; (c) ossa pelle (d) amicta lurida :  
 Tuis capillus albus est odoribus.  
 Nullum a labe e me reclinat otium ;  
 Urget diem no et dies noctem : neque est 25  
 Levare tenta spiri i præcordia.  
 Ergo negatum vir or ut credam miser,  
 Sabella pectus increpare carmina,  
 Caputque Marfa dissilire nænia.  
 Quid amplius vis ? o mare ! o terra ! ardeo, 30  
 Quantum neque atro delibutus Hercules  
 Nessi cruore, nec Sicana fervida  
 Furens (e) in Ætna flamma. (f) tu, donec cinis  
 Injuriosis aridus ventis ferar,  
 Cales (g) venenis officina Colchicis. 35  
 Quæ finis ? aut quod me manet stipendium ?  
 Effare : jussus cum fide pœnas luam ;  
 Paratus expiare, seu poposceris  
 Centum (h) juvencis, five mendaci lyra  
 Voles sonari : tu pudica, tu proba 40  
 Perambulabis astra fidus aureum.  
 Infamis Helenæ Castor offensus vice,  
 Fraterque magni Castoris, victi prece,

(a) Unxere matres Iliæ (b) Et sonus relapsus. (c) Reli  
 quit ora. Bentl. (d) Ossa pelle amictus lurida. (e) Uren  
 Ætna flamma. (f) Tua, donec cinis. Bentl. (g) Calet v  
 nenis officina. Bentl. (h) Centum juvencos.



against whom he arrogantly had put his troops of My-  
 fians in battle-array, and against whom he had darted  
 his sharp javelins. The Trojan matrons lamented  
 over the body of the man-slaying Hector, which had  
 been condemned to birds of prey and dogs, after king  
 Priam, having left the walls of the city, prostrated  
 himself, alas ! at the feet of the obstinate Achilles.  
 The mariners of the indefatigable Ulysses, but in their  
 limbs, bristled with the hard skins of swine, at the  
 will of Circe : and then their reason and voice were re-  
 stored, and their former comeliness to their counte-  
 nances. I have suffer'd punishment enough, and more  
 than enough, on your account, oh you that are so  
 dearly beloved by the sailors and factors. My vigour  
 is gone away, and my ruddy complexion has left me ;  
 my bones are cover'd with a ghastly skin : my hair too  
 with your preparations is grown hoary. No ease re-  
 spites me from my sufferings : night presses upon day,  
 and day upon night ; nor is it in my power to relieve  
 my lungs, which are strained with gasping. Where-  
 fore, wretch that I am, I am compelled to credit,  
 what before was denied by me, That the charms of the  
 Sannites discompose the breast, and the head splits in  
 sunder at the Marfian incantations. What wou'd you  
 have more ? O sea ! O earth ! I burn in such a degree  
 as neither Hercules did, besmeared with the black  
 gore of Nessus, nor the fervid flame burning in the  
 Sicilian Ætna. Yet you, a laboratory of Colchian  
 poisons, remain on fire, till I, reduced to a dry ember,  
 shall be waisted away by the injurious winds. What  
 event ? Or what penalty awaits me ? Speak out : I  
 will with honour pay the demanded mulct ; ready to  
 make an expiation, whether you shall require to  
 have it done with an hundred steers, or you chuse to be  
 celebrated on a lying lyre : you a woman of modesty,  
 you a woman of probity, shall traverse the stars, as a  
 golden constellation. Castor, and the brother of the  
 great Castor, tho' offended at the infamy brought on  
 their sister Helen, yet, overcome by intreaty, restored



Ademta vati reddidere lumina.  
 Et tu (potes nam) solve me dementia,  
 C nec paternis obsoleta fordibus,  
 Nec in sepulchris pauperum prudens anus  
 Novendiales dissipare pulveres.  
 Tibi hospitale pectus, et puræ manus  
 Tu isque venter partum<sup>us</sup>; et tuo  
 Cruore rubros obstetrix pannos lavit,  
 Utcunque fortis exilis puerpera.

45

50

## CANIDIÆ RESPONSO.

QUID obferatis auribus fundis preces ?  
 Non faxa nudis furdiora navitis  
 Neptunus alto tundit hibernus fallo.  
 Inultus ut tu riseris Cotyttia  
 Vulgata, sacrum liberi Cupidinis ?  
 Et Esquilini ponti ex venefici  
 Impune ut Urbem nomine impleris meo ?  
 Quid proderit dita te Pelignas anus  
 Velociusve miscuisse toxicum,  
 Si (a) tardiora fata te votis manent ?  
 Ingrata misero vita ducenda est, in hoc,  
 Novis ut usque suppetas doloribus.  
 Optat quietem Pelopis (b) infidi pater,  
 Egens benignæ Tantalus semper dapis ;  
 Optat Prometheus obligatus aliti :  
 Optat supremo collocare Sisyphus  
 In monte saxum ; sed vetant leges Jovis.  
 Voles modo altis defilire turribus,  
 Modo ense pectus Norico recludere ;

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(a) Sed tardiora fata.

(b) Pelopis infidus pater.



to the \* poet his eyes that were taken away from him. And do you (for it is in your power) extricate me from this frenzy, oh you, that are neither defiled by fan-  
 ily meanneſs, nor, *like an old forceress*, are ſairul to diſperſe the aſhes of poor people, after they have been nine days interred. You have an hospitable breast, and unpolluted hands ; and our womb is a fruitful and, whenever you bring forth, you ſpring up with unabated vigour.

## CANIDIA'S ANSWER.

WHY do you pour forth your intreaties to ears that are *obstinately shut up against them* ? the wintry ocean, with its briny tempests, does not lash rocks more deaf to the cries of the naked mariners. What shall you, without being made an example of, deride the † Cottyttian mysteries, sacred to unrestrained love, *which were divulged by you* ? And shall you, *assuming the office of Pontiff*, with regard to my Esquilian incantations fill the city with my name, unpunished ? What will it avail me to have enriched the Pelignian forceresses *with my charms*, and to have prepared poison of more expedition *than others*, if a slower fate awaits you than *is agreeable to my wishes* ? An irksome life shall be protracted by you, wretch as you are, *only for this purpose*, that you may perpetually be able to endure new tortures. Tantalus, the fire of the perfidious Pelops, always in want of that plenteous banquet, *which is always before him*, wishes for respite : Prometheus, chained to the vulture, wishes *for rest* : Sisyphus wishes to place the stone upon the summit of the mountain : but the laws of Jupiter forbid. Thus you, *in hopes of relief*, shall desire at one time to leap down from an high tower, at another to lay open your breast with the Noric sword ; and, grieving with your tedi-

\* The poet Stesichorus wrote a satire against Helen, on account of which her brethren, Castor and Pollux, deprived the bard of his sight, but, on his making a recantation, he was restored.

† Cottyto, or Cotys, was the Goddess of impurity.





Frustraque vincla gutturi, innectes tuo.  
 Fastidiosa tristis ægrimonia  
 Vectabor humeris tunc ego inimicis eques :  
 Meæque terra cedit insolentiæ. 75  
 An quæ movere cereas imagines,  
 (Ut ipsa nosti curiosus) et polo  
 Deripere lunam vocibus (a) possim meis,  
 Possim crematos excitare mortuos,  
 Desiderique temperare poculum ; o  
 Plorem artis in te (b) nil valentis exitum ?

(a) Vocibus possum meis, possum.      (b) Nullum habentis exitum.



ous indisposition shall tie nooses about your neck in  
 vain. *For* I. at that time will ride on your odious  
 shoulders and the whole earth shall acknowledge my  
 unexampled power. What shall I, who can give mo-  
 tion to waxen images, (as you yourself, inquisitive  
 as you are, were convinced of) and snatch the moon  
 from heaven by my incantations. *I, who* can raise the  
 dead after they are burned, and duly prepare the po-  
 sition of love; *shall I* bewail the *successless* event of my  
 art having no efficacy upon you.



Q U I N T I  
H O R A T I I F L A C C I  
C A R M E N S E C U L A R E \*

POETA ad POPULUM.

Lib. 3. **O**DI profanum vulgus, et arceo.  
Ode 1. Favete linguis; carmina non prius  
Audita Musarum sacerdos  
Virginibus puerisque canto.

\* *The Secular Poem. The Poet to the People.*

*In conformity to the opinion of M. Sanadon, and many other ingenious editors of our author, it is here thought proper to collect together, into one view, the several parts the secular ode may be supposed to have originally consisted of. Whether or no the generality of competent judges of antiquity and Horatian elegance, be convinced that this is the form which its author wrote, and Rome admired it; most, I believe, will allow, that in this condition every part is consistent, each division adds dignity to the whole, and that there arises a poem, which is at once the finest monument of heathen worship, and perhaps the noblest specimen of lyric poetry that is any where remaining. g.-----Translations of the several parts will be found by the references in the margin.*



## AD PUEROS ac PUELLAS .

Lib. 4. **S**PIRITUM Phœbus mihi, Phœbus artem 5  
 Ode 6. Carminis, nomenque dedit poetæ.  
 V. 29. Virginum primæ, pueriq̃ e claris  
 Patribus orti,  
 Delia tutela Deæ, fugaces  
 Lynceas et cervos cohibentis arcu, 10  
 Lesbium servate pedem, meique  
 Pollicis ictum;  
 Rite Latonæ puerum canentes,  
 Rite crescentem face noctilucam,  
 Prosperam frugum, celeremque pronos 15  
 Volvere menses.  
 Nupta jam dices; ego Dis amicum,  
 Seculo festas referente luces,  
 Reddidi carmen, docilis modorum  
 Vatis Horati. 20

## CONCENTUS PRIMUS †.

## HYMNUS ad APOLLINEM.

## UTERQUE CHORUS.

Lib. 4. **D**IVE quem proles Niobæa magnæ  
 Ode 6. Vindicem linguæ, Tityosque raptor  
 Sensit, & Trojæ prope victor altæ  
 Phthius Achilles,  
 Cæteris major, tibi miles impar; 25  
 Fæus quamvis Thetidos marinæ  
 Dardanas turres quateret tremenda.  
 Cuspide pugnax.

\* To the Chorus of Youths and Virgins.

† First Concert. Hymn to Apollo. Chorus of Youths and Virgins.

Ille,



Ille, mordaci velut icta ferro  
Pinus, aut impulsa cupressus Euro, 30  
Procidit late, posuitque collum in  
Pulvere Teucro.

Ille non inclusus equo Minervæ  
Sacra mentito, male feriatos  
Troas, et lætam Priam choreis 35  
Fallerit aulam :

Sed palam (a) captis gravis, heu nefas, heu !  
Nescios fari pueros Achivis  
Ureret flammis, etiam latentes 40  
Matris in alvo :

Ni, tuis (b) victus Venerisque gratae  
Vocibus, Divum pater annuisset  
Rebus Æneæ potiore ductos  
Alite muros.

Doctus (c) Argutæ fidicen Thaliæ 45  
Phœbe, qui Xantho lavis amne crines,  
Dauniæ defende decus Camenæ,  
Levis Amyieu.

## CONCENTUS SECUNDUS\*

### CHORUS PUERORUM.

Lib. 1. **D**IANAM teneræ dicite virgines :  
Ode 21.

### CHORUS PUELLARUM.

Itonsum, pueri, dicite Cynthium, 50  
UTERQUE CHORUS.

Latonamque supremo  
Dilectam penitus Jovi.

### CHORUS PUERORUM.

Vos lætam fluviiis & nemorum coma,  
Quæcunque aut gelido prominet Algido,  
Nigris aut Erymanthi 55  
Sylvis, aut viridis Cragi :

(a) Palam captor gravis. (b) Tuis flexus vocibus. (c) Ductor  
Argivæ & Argeæ

\* Second Concert. Chorus of Youths.



CHORUS PUELLARUM.

Vos Tempe totidem tollite laudibus,  
Galemque, mares, Delon Apollinis,  
Insignemque pharetra  
Fraternaue humerum lyra.

60

UTERQUE CHORUS.

Hic bellum lacrymosum, hic miseram famem  
Pestemque a populo & principe Cæsare in  
Periās atque Britannos  
Vestra motus aget prece.



## CONCENTUS TERTIUS.

Ad APOLLINEM et DIANAM.

*Preces pro imperii et imperatoris incolumitate.*

UTERQUE CHORUS.

PHŒBE, filvarumque potens Diana  
 Lucidum cœli decus, o colendi  
 Semper, et culti, date quæ precamur  
 Tempore sacro :  
 Quo Sibyllini monuere versus,  
 Virgines lectas puerosque castos,  
 Dis, quibus septem placuere colles,  
 Dicere carmen.

65

70

CHORUS PUERORUM.

Alme Sol, curru nitido diem qui  
 Promis et celas, aliusque et idem  
 Nasceris ; possis nihil urbe Roma  
 Visere majus.

75

CHORUS PUELLARUM.

Rite maturos aperire partus  
 Lenis Ilithyia, tuere matres ;  
 Sive tu Lucina probas vocari,  
 Seu (a) Genitalis  
 Diva, producas sobolem ; Patrumque  
 Prosperas decreta super jugandis  
 Fœminis, prolisque novæ feraci  
 Lege marita.

80

UTERQUE CHORUS.

Certus (b) undenos decies per annos  
 Orbis ut cantus referatque ludos  
 Ter die claro, totiesque grata  
 Nocte frequentes.

85

(a) Genytellis. Bentl

(b) Certus ut denos.

V



# THIRD CONCERT.

TO APOLLO and DIANA.

*Prayers for the safety of the empire and emperor.*

CHORUS of YOUTHS and VIRGINS.

PHŒBUS, and thou, Diana, sovereign of the woods, ye, illustrious ornaments of the heavens, oh! ever-worthy of admiration, and *ever* adored, bestow what we pray for at *this* sacred season: at which the Sibylline verses have given directions that select virgins and chaste youths shou'd sing a hymn to the Deities, to whom the seven hills of *Rome* are acceptable.

CHORUS of YOUTHS.

Oh! genial sun, who in your splend'ed car draw forth and obscure the day, and *who* arise another and the same; may it *never* be in your power to behold any thing more glorious than the city of Rome!

CHORUS of VIRGINS.

Oh! \* Ilithyia, who art of lenient power to produce the timely birth, protect the matrons *in labour*; whether thou chuse the title of Lucina, or Genitalis. Oh! Goddess, multiply our offspring; and prosper the decrees of the senate in relation to the joining of women in wedlock, and the matrimonial law about to teem with a new race.

CHORUS of YOUTHS and VIRGINS.

That the stated revolution of an hundred and ten years may bring back the hymns and the games, three times by bright day-light resorted to in crouds, and as often in the welcome night. And you, ye fatal sisters,

\* Ilithyia, Lucina, and Genetyllis, other names for Diana.

infal-



Vosque veraces cecinisse Parcæ,  
 Quod semel dictum est, (a) stabilisque rerum 90  
 Terminus servet, bona jam peractis  
 Jungite fata.

Fertilis frugum pecorisque tellus  
 Spicea donet Cererem corona :  
 Nutriant foetus et aquæ salubres, 95  
 Et Jovis auræ.

## CHORUS PUERORUM.

Condito mitis placidusque telo  
 Supplices audi pueros, Apollo :

## CHORUS PUELLARUM.

Siderum regina bicornis audi,  
 Luna, puellas. 100

## UTERQUE CHORUS.

Roma si vestrum est opus, Iliæque  
 Litus Etruscum tenuere turmæ,  
 Jussa pars mutare lares et urbem  
 Sospite cursu :

Cui per ardentem sine fraude Trojam 105  
 Castus Æneas patriæ superstes  
 Liberum munivit iter, daturus  
 Plura relictis :

Di probos mores (b) docili juventæ,  
 Di (c) senectuti placidæ quietem, 110  
 Romulæ genti date remque, prolemque,  
 Et decus omne.

Quique (d) vos bobus veneratur albis  
 Clarus Anchisæ Venerisque sanguis,  
 Imperet (e) bellante prior, jacentem 115  
 Lenis in hostem.

Jam mari terraque manos potentes  
 Medus, Albanasque timet secures :  
 Jam Scythæ responsa petunt, superbi  
 Nuper et Indi. 120

(a) Stabilis per ævum.  
 (c) Di senectutis placidæ.  
 tret bellante prior.

Bentl.  
 (d)

(b) Mores docilis juventæ.  
 Quæque vos bobus. (e) Impe-



infallible in having predicted what is *now* established, and *what* the settled order of things preserves, add propitious fates to those already past. Let the earth, fertile in fruits and flocks, present Ceres with a sheafy crown : may both salubrious rains and Jupiter's pure air cherish the young brood

### CHORUS OF YOUTHS.

Apollo, mild and gentle with your sheathed arrows, hear the suppliant youths :

### CHORUS OF VIRGINS.

Oh moon, thou horned queen of stars, hear the Virgins.

### CHORUS OF YOUTHS and VIRGINS.

If Rome be your work, and the Trojan troops arrived on the Tuscan shore, the part commanded *by you oracles* to change their homes and city by a successful navigation : for whom the pious Æneas, surviving his country, secured a free passage, without damage, thro' the burning Troy, about to give them more ample possessions than those that were left behind : O ye Deities, grant to the tractable youth probity of manners ; to old age, ye Deities, grant a pleasing retirement ; to the Roman people, in general, wealth, and a *numerous* progeny, and every kind of glory. And may *that prince*, the illustrious issue of Anchises and Venus, who *this day* worships you with *offerings* of white bulls, reign superior to the warring enemy, *but* merciful to the prostrate. Now the Parthian, by sea and land, dreads *our* powerful forces and the Roman axes : now the Scythians beg *to know* our commands, and the Indians, *but* lately so arrogant. Now truth, and peace,  
 SOL. I. M and





( 266 )

J, n Fides, et Pax, et Honor, Pudorque  
Irisæus, et neglecta redire Virtus  
Audet ; apparetque beata pleno  
Copia cornu.

CHORUS PUERORUM.

Augur, et fulgente decrus arcu 125  
Phœbus, acceptusque novem Camenis,  
Qui salutare levat arto fessos

Corporis artus ;

Si Palatinas videt (a) æquus arces 130  
Remque Romanam, Latiumque felix,  
Alterum in lustrum, meliusque semper  
Proroget ævum.

CHORUS PUELLARUM.

Quæque Aventinum tenet Algidumque,  
Quindecim Diana preces virorum 135  
Curet ; et votis puerorum amicas  
Applicet aures.

UTERQUE CHORUS.

Hæc Jovem sentire, Deosque cunctos,  
Spem bonam certamque domum reporto,  
Doctus et Phœbi chorus et Dianæ 140  
Dicere laudes.

(a) Palatinas videt arces.



and honour, and ancient modesty, and neglected virtue, dare to return, and happy plenty appears, with her horn full to the brim.

### CHORUS of the YOUTHS.

Phœbus, the God of augury, and conspicuous for his shining bow, and dear to the nine Muses, who, by his salutary art, soothes the wearied limbs of the *human* body; if he, propitious, surveys *his own* Palatine, may he prolong the Roman affairs, and the happy state of Italy to another lustrum, and to a *still* improving age.

### CHORUS of VIRGINS.

And may Diana, who possesses mount Aventine and Algidus, regard the prayers of the Quindecemviri, and lend a gracious ear to the supplications of the youths.

### CHORUS of YOUTHS and VIRGINS.

We the choir, *that were* taught to sing the praises of Phœbus and Diana, bear home with us a good and certain hope, *that* Jupiter, and all the other Gods perceive and attend to these our supplications.

**END** of the FIRST VOLUME.